

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 211.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

THE BRITISH CHURCHES IN RELATION TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

THE last of the COURSE of LECTURES under the above title will be delivered at the Theatre of the CITY OF LONDON LITERARY INSTITUTION, Aldersgate-street, by

EDWARD MIALI.

To-morrow (THURSDAY) Evening. Subject of the Lecture: "Remedial Suggestions and Concluding Remarks."

To commence at Seven p.m.

TICKETS 1s. each—may be obtained of Messrs. C. GILPIN, 5, Bishopsgate-street; C. E. MUDIE, 28, Upper King-street; C. H. ELT, High-street, Islington; J. A. THOMAS, High-street, Kingland; J. BROWN, 22, Hereford-place, Commercial-road at the Nonconformist Office; and at the Institution on the evening of the above lecture.

TO THE TEACHERS AND SUPPORTERS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

THE THIRD GREAT MONTHLY TEMPERANCE MEETING IN EXETER-HALL will be held on MONDAY, December 3rd, 1849.

Subject, "The Claims of the Temperance Movement upon the Teachers and Friends of Sabbath Schools."

The Revs. J. Burns, D.D., J. Sherman, J. Stevenson, A.M., Asa Mahan, President of Oberlin College, U.S.; C. G. Finney, from America; and T. B. Smithies, Esq., &c., are expected to address the meeting. Chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock. Admission to the body of the hall FREE; to the platform by ticket, 1s.; to be had of the Treasurer, 80, Fenchurch-street; and at the door of the hall.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.

COURSE OF LECTURES.—The SECOND of this COURSE will be delivered at CROSBY-HALL, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, December 4th, 1849.

By A. B. STEVENS, Esq.

Subject.—The Evils of War illustrated by the Wars of England from the Revolution of 1688 to the Peace of 1815—Division 2nd.—The American War—The War of the French Revolution—Concluding remarks.

To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ADMISSION FREE.

LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.

DESIROUS of promoting the Moral and Social Welfare of the Operative Class, and a cordial feeling among all Classes, the CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES has resolved to express its good-will by the following COURSE OF LECTURES, to be delivered at the Hall of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Southampton Buildings, Chancery-lane, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, and repeated at the BRITISH SCHOOL, Cowper-street, Finsbury, on FRIDAY EVENINGS.

LECTURE I.—Nov. 6 and 9.

By the Rev. GEORGE SMITH, of Poplar, on "The Advantages now possessed by the Working Classes of this country for Social Advancement."—Chairmen: W. Leavers, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Campbell.

LECTURE II.—Nov. 13 and 16.

By the Rev. Dr. MASSIE, on "The Importance, to the entire body politic in this country, of the Social Advancement of its Working Classes."—Chairmen: G. Wilson, Esq., and G. Clarke, Esq.

LECTURE III.—Nov. 20 and 23.

By EDWARD SWAINE, Esq., on "The Political Franchise, a Public Trust, demanding an intelligent and virtuous care for the Public Good."—Chairmen: D. W. Wire, Esq., and E. Miall, Esq.

LECTURE IV.—Nov. 27 and 30.

By the Rev. ALGERNON WELLS, on "The Favourable Influence of Religion on the Intelligence, Liberty, Virtue, and Prosperity of States."—Chairmen: S. Morley, Esq., and H. Bateman, Esq.

The Chair will be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

At the close of each Lecture, Observations on the Subject by Working Men will be welcomed.

ADMISSION FREE.

ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

IN reply to a printed Letter circulated by MISS WATKINS, in which she states that she pays for folding and sewing more than is paid by three of the Binders working for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for the same work, I beg to inform you that such statements are not quite correct. The cause of complaint is against the Roan Gilt work, and not the common binding—the one referred to in the letter. As I am employed to bind the whole of the books issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in Roan Gilt, it is a duty I owe to them, and an act of justice to myself, to state, that I pay, and have always paid, as my work-books will prove, 7s. 6d. for folding 100 copies of the pearl 24mo Bible, as the price I am paid enables me so to do, without recourse to low wages; or, what is still worse, doing it by learners; inducing young persons to give up their time to learn a business which it will be impossible for them to find employment in afterwards, owing to the number of hands introduced, as they are generally sent away at the expiration of their time, to make room for others. The prices now paid for binding the Holy Bible, will not allow of many journeymen being employed by the persons engaging in that department of the Binding business, it being the worst paid work in the trade, owing to the Bible Society having contracted for the binding, to enable them to sell at less than the cost price, without being at any loss by so doing.

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THE TRIAL OF MR. C. P. PEARCE.

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND DISEASE and MONTHLY JOURNAL OF HOMOEOPATHY, for November, 1849, contains the whole of the trial of Mr. Pearce, from the notes of a special reporter.

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PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids and gentlemen of the medical profession to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire, had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism or anything else could possibly restore him; for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, everyone appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But, notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the Editor of the *Exeter Flying Post*, will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph, I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it: not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe, that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and, in one week, I could walk about the house: at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms, and, in six weeks, I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial; for if it does no good it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so."—GEOFFREY E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dordbrooke, Kingsbridge.
"Witness to the truth of the above.—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dordbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage-stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, NO. 211.]

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	National Freehold Land Society.....	918
A Word or Two upon a most Interesting Topic 937	The Late Executions and Capital Punishments ..	949
The Anti-state-church Movement.....	Leaves from Life, &c.....	949
Expulsion of a Student from Newport Pagnell College.....	Foreign and Colonial News	950
Religious Intelligence.....	Ireland.....	952
London Missionary Society 940	Dr. Lang on Earl Grey's Colonial Governments...	953
Correspondence.....	Law, Police, and Assize..	953
Henry Vincent in Winchester.....	Court, Official, and Personal News.....	953
The British Churches in Relation to the British People.....	Literature.....	954
The Reform Movement ..	Literary Miscellany.....	954
Postscript.....	Gleanings.....	955
POLITICAL:—	Births, Marriages, &c.....	955
Summary.....	Money Market and Commercial Intelligence....	956
Motives and Means	The Gazette.....	956
Poverty's Virtues and Vices.....	Markets.....	956
British Prefects.....	Advertisements.....	956

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A WORD OR TWO ON A MOST INTERESTING TOPIC.

WE are about to make ourselves the subject of an article. Our readers will probably allow, that we are well acquainted with our theme, and we are sure that we shall discuss it *con amore*. Egotism, indeed, as such, is an abomination to us—but when occasion requires that we should advocate the *Nonconformist*, we can do so without a conscious blush. A correspondent, to whose letter we refer our readers, has been pleased to say something to his fellow-readers in our behalf. We avail ourselves of the opportunity of adding a few words, hoping that the kindness of our friends will dispose them to listen in good humour to what is addressed to them in frankest confidence.

Our kind correspondent urges an immediate effort for increasing our circulation by a thousand copies weekly. Of course, we think his suggestion to carry with it undeniable evidence of his good sense, and we can back it with our own recommendation. In our method of doing so, however, we shall prefer the abstract to the concrete—and having despatched in a sentence or two what we have to say touching the *Nonconformist*, we shall make the bulk of our observations bear upon the duty of the professed friends of any given principles, in relation to that portion of the press which faithfully represents, and earnestly maintains them.

With regard, then, to our present circulation, we are happy to assure our friends that, commercially considered, although we cannot boast, we do not complain of it. Our chief reward has been sought in our work, and, we may add, has been found there. Whilst the public enables us to prosecute that we shall be grateful to the public. We might be glad of more—but, so long as it is not less, we are not disposed to pout. The *Noncon*—we like the abbreviated appellation—has been long established—is more firmly fixed now, perhaps, than ever—and hence, if its interests alone were before us, we should prefer to move on in silence. But the *Noncon* is but a varied personification of truths to which we are attached much more deeply than to it. For those truths we have a love "surpassing that of women"—and believing, as we do, that they are worthy of all acceptance, and finding, as we have done, that our readers, whatever may have been their previous prejudices, never continue our readers long without catching the contagion of our affections, we should be glad, apart from all selfish considerations, to multiply the sympathizing friends of this journal a hundred-fold. We do not think our country would be the worse for it. This is all we have to say so far as we are concerned, save that we see no objection against complying with our correspondent's suggestion, and opening our columns for communications on the subject.

The Protestant Dissenters of Great Britain have never, as a body, done justice to their principles,

by means of that most potent of all instrumentalities, the periodical press. Into the causes of this fact we shall not at present search—but the fact itself is too notorious for dispute. And it is as lamentable as it is notorious. For commercial purposes they resort to the press—for local gossip they patronize the press—for the promotion of the distinctive truths they profess to revere and cherish, they commonly neglect the press as no concern of theirs whatever. It does not seem to enter into their conceptions that they owe it any sort of support. If it can struggle on—well; if not, what matter? This man has so many publications to read, that he has no leisure to devote to one advocating his own principles—that can find all the news he requires in one which has no principles at all, but costs him a penny a week less. This can see such and such an organ at the news-room—that can borrow of a friend. Few ask themselves, "Do I owe any duty to the instrument which is attempting to diffuse truths, important, in my estimation, to the well-being of my fellows?" This is a very grievous defect—not universal, as happily we have reason to know—but far too general. Look at Tories and High Churchmen! what efforts and sacrifices they make to keep their journals in circulation! Look at the working classes! how they plan, and contrive, and push, to diffuse their opinions through the same medium! Why, if there were the same spirit among Dissenters, the same activity, the same allegiance to their own cause, or, as they believe, the cause of their Master, they would long since have made their organs instruments of incalculable power. Instead of which, if ever they look at the matter at all, it is with the coolest unconcern, and oftentimes will take far more interest in recommending to all whom they meet a "patent medicine" whose virtues they have tried, than a newspaper in whose principles they have the fullest confidence.

But we are unconsciously sinking into an obnoxious tone, which is certainly beside our present purpose, and which is an ungraceful offering to our own readers. We will, therefore, with their leave, throw our observations into a more practical shape. They can employ the hints we give them, as they see fit.

Sam Slick, who knew something of human nature, tells us how he succeeded in disposing of his clocks. In his journeys from east to west of the United States, he used to call at many a house in which his quick eye discerned a likely customer. Where a refusal to purchase was not so decided as to preclude all hope, he was accustomed to leave behind him a clock till his return, on condition that if then there was no disposition to buy, he would take it away again without charge for use meanwhile. By this means, he evoked a sense of want which had not been previously felt, and few were the instances in which the clock was returned on his hands. We may push the literature to which we are attached in the same way—by fixing upon some acquaintance who, on our calculation, would appreciate such and such a publication if he did but fairly know its merits—by sending it to him regularly during a fixed period, for perusal—by ascertaining whether or not it gets a hold upon him—by offering, if it does, and he shows any inclination to take it, to save him trouble by ordering it for him—in short, by performing all those little tasks, which, during a time of hesitancy, often prevent an individual from carrying out his nascent intentions. What is wanted is, a settled purpose to observe and embrace favourable opportunities, and a little forethought in turning them to account. The greatest hindrance to success is absence of any definite intention—vague wishes which are like "clouds without water"—the habit of saying "very good," and then forgetting all about it—the old story of "Be ye warmed and clothed" without contributing to the "where-withal."

To active exertion, we ought to add common liberality. No man, of course, is bound to do more in this way than he can prudently afford—but unless necessity compels him, he should esteem it his duty to pay the full price for the advantage he receives. If he has any serious regard to the

truths the earnest advocacy of which affords him satisfaction, it is a bad economy to support that advocacy at as little cost as he can manage to escape with. A few pence saved in this way, are not a few pence gained. Money fructifies in the office of a journal as well as elsewhere. Why are our publications generally so devoid of merit? Because merit, like other things, must be paid for; and the patronage of the Dissenting community is of so very saving a character, that improvement is out of the question. Justice, to say nothing of generosity, in this matter, is pretty sure of meeting with its own reward. A liberal circle of readers will generally ensure a liberal expenditure of means to instruct and gratify them.

Above all, we are bound to encourage honesty and independence. If there is one curse of these times greater than others, it is the common habit of journalism to advocate what is agreeable, rather than what is believed to be true. It is the greatest bar to progress. But if readers agreeing in the main with the principles and conduct of a periodical, are to punish every difference of opinion with the withdrawal of their support, how can they expect the services of conscientious and high-minded men? how can they complain if the press becomes time-serving and truckling? They themselves are doing their best to make it so. Fidelity to conviction is just the one qualification which we most require in the conduct of a newspaper, and, unfortunately, it is just that which is least tolerated. For ourselves, we do not complain of the evil as affecting our circulation, though we have occasionally suffered from it. But we wish to mark it as one springing from unworthy causes, and tending to disastrous issues. Uniformity of opinion on all topics is not possible, nor indeed desirable. We ought not to quarrel with the pioneers of our faith, because they hew down some things which we should prefer to have left standing. It ought to suffice us if, on the whole, they are honestly and manfully doing the work we would have them to do. To aid and cheer them in their arduous work is, then, our imperative duty—a duty which might be more thoughtfully, more liberally, and more efficiently discharged by Dissenters, than ordinarily it is.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

SOUTH WALES TOUR.

NEWPORT.—A public meeting, to advocate the claims of the Anti-state-church Association, was held at the Town-hall, on Monday evening, the 19th instant. The large room was crowded to excess, and an unusual degree of interest and anxiety seemed expressed in every countenance. T. B. Batchelor, Esq., occupied the chair. The Rev. Thomas Gillman moved the first resolution, which contained the leading principle of the society, and was followed by John Kingsley, Esq., one of the deputation from London, whose speech was chiefly devoted to an able examination of the arguments drawn from the Mosaic economy in support of a State Church. He also strongly insisted, that it was quite impracticable to support real religion by the machinery of Government. The resolution having been put, and carried unanimously, the second was proposed by the Rev. G. Griffiths, and seconded by J. C. Williams, Esq., one of the deputation, and secretary to the society, who said, that merely casting an eye over Wales, they saw that the Welsh were practically with them. The Church by law established in Wales had proved a monstrous failure. The speaker further remarked upon the odium which had lately been cast upon Wales by certain commissioners, which had only led Englishmen to think higher of them than they did before, and had forced concessions from Churchmen which redounded to the glory of Welsh Dissent. It was further shown, that all classes were more or less interested in this question. Several passages were read from different authors, showing that a great change of feeling was being produced in the Church, which loudly called for their best energies. This resolution was also carried. The Rev. John Barfield very ably moved the third resolution, which was seconded by Alderman Mullock, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the deputation, and also to the mayor,

residing, when the meeting separated.—*Abridged from the "Principality."*

PONTYPOOL.—On Tuesday evening week, a large assembly gathered at the British School-room, to hear the deputation of the Anti-state-church Association, John Kingsley, Esq., B.A., and J. Carvell Williams, Esq., the secretary. The spacious room was crowded, and the audience testified, by their attention and applause, their interest in, and sympathy with, the questions discussed. Rev. Thomas Thomas, President of the Pontypool College was voted to the chair. After stating briefly the object of the Anti-state-church Association, disclaiming for it any evil design upon episcopacy, and commenting upon the injustice of a State Church, he called on Mr. Price, of Abersychan, who showed the accordance of their object with Christian principles, and illustrated the evil workings of the system they were combating by several facts and anecdotes. Mr. Kingsley then addressed the meeting. He regarded the large assemblage as a demonstration of the popularity of the association in Pontypool. He then clearly and logically exemplified the injury sustained by the Church through its connexion with the Government, proving, by a preference to historical facts and recent proceedings in the ecclesiastical and other law-courts in the country, that the Church has neither legislative, judicial, or executive power,—that she is a mere piece of mechanism, worked by an extraneous force,—an organization pretending to be spiritual, but actually under the control of politicians, who exercise their authority over her for purely political purposes. He then enlarged on the controversies now agitating the bosom of the Church, the peculiarities of the different parties into which both Evangelical and Puseyite clergymen are driven, by their connexion with and defence of the Church and State alliance. The anomalies into which the Church is betrayed, and the necessary difficulty of obtaining any reform under its present constitution—its consequent perpetuation of abuse and error, and want of adaptability to the ever-shifting circumstances of advancing time, were pointed out—the claims of the Church upon the poor ridiculed, and the state of parties both in and out of the Establishment described as affording an augury of the approaching triumph of Nonconformist principles. After a few words from Mr. Keddie, Independent minister, Mr. Carvell Williams addressed the meeting. He showed the potency of the voluntary principle as exemplified in the past history of Wales. The Church, with all its means and appliances, had failed to gain the affections of the people; its influence was proved to have been decidedly hurtful to the cause of religion in Wales; and the efficiency of Christian willinghood was rendered apparent by what the Welsh Dissenters had done, not with the assistance of the Church, but in spite of its opposition. To Dissent Wales owed its Christianity, and its history in the principality was indisputable proof that voluntarism is not merely a beautiful abstraction, but also an efficient power. If it had sufficed for the religious instruction of poor Wales, why was it not adequate to the spiritual education of wealthy England? The state of feeling in the Church was then described—the proceedings of Lord Ashley, Mr. Horsman, and others commented upon—and it was shown that the conduct of these gentlemen, their efforts to obtain Church Reform, and the amounts they expended for the extension of the Church, together with the establishment and operation of institutions in connexion with it, supported on the voluntary principle, were but so many influences leading the minds of Churchmen to the conclusion that willinghood is the right principle of action, and the cheapest and most efficient means of extending Christianity. The objections to the Association were then combated, the duty of Dissenters and Churchmen explained and enforced, and the different methods in which the association might be served, pointed out; and after a well-sustained appeal to the meeting for its permanent and hearty support and sympathy, Mr. Williams concluded a logical and well-reasoned speech amid general applause. The Churchmen present were challenged to debate, but no one seemed inclined to take up the glove. At the close of the meeting a collection was made, and thanks voted to the deputation and chairman, after which the assembly dispersed.—*Principality.*

MERTHYR.—On Wednesday, November 21st, Messrs. Kingsley and Williams, the deputation from the Anti-state-church Association, visited this town. The meeting was held in Zoar Chapel, a spacious building, well adapted to the purpose, and on this occasion, notwithstanding a large meeting of Independents, held at the same time, it was crammed in every part nearly 2,000 persons being present. The Rev. Abraham Jones (late of Chatham), who had taken an active part in convening the meeting, was called to the chair, and commenced the meeting by a stirring speech, in which he appealed to the Nonconformists of Merthyr, to avow and exhibit their attachment to their principles by working on behalf of the association. The speeches were delivered in English and Welsh alternately, which added greatly to the interest of the meeting. Mr. J. Carvell Williams, moved the first resolution; and, in a telling speech, demonstrated that a Church Establishment, was an unscriptural, an unjust, and an absurd institution. He was followed by the Rev. John Jones, whose humorous speech afforded no small amusement to the Welsh portion of the audience. The resolution having been carried, without a dissentient, Mr. Kingsley moved the next resolution, in a lengthened address, relating chiefly to the subject of Church property, and displaying an intimate acquaintance with the question.

He was much applauded both throughout, and at the close. Then followed the Rev. John Roberts, one of the orators of the Principality, in a speech characterised by impassioned eloquence, and which made an extraordinary impression on the people, both English and Welsh. A third resolution was moved by Evan Davies, Esq., of the Normal College, Swansea, and seconded by the Rev. Benjamin Owen, and then, a collection having been made, a vote of thanks was presented in the heartiest fashion, to the deputation from London, the chairman, and the minister and deacons of the chapel. Throughout the proceedings, which lasted till past ten o'clock; the utmost order was preserved, notwithstanding the numbers that were packed together, and the people listened with a degree of eagerness which proved the deep interest felt in the question. This meeting was unquestionably the most popular and important of a political kind which has been held in Merthyr for years, and may be regarded as an atonement for past Nonconforming delinquencies. A large number of Chartists were present, and some of the leaders were actively engaged in carrying out the arrangements, which were very efficient. Both the people and the deputation appeared to be delighted with the demonstration, and a strong desire was expressed for another visit from the latter.

TREDEGAR.—The deputation visited this place on Thursday, the 22nd, the meeting being held in Sharon Chapel. There was a good audience, but the night being wet, and the meeting not having been sufficiently advertised, it was not crowded like those held in other places. The Rev. D. Evans presided, and the Rev. Messrs. Hughes, Stephens, and Williams, addressed the meeting in Welsh; Messrs. Kingsley and J. C. Williams being the only English speakers. An outline of Mr. Williams's speech was afterwards given in Welsh. Here, as elsewhere, the people listened with the closest and most intelligent attention, and responded warmly to the sentiments advanced by the deputation, one of whom remarked that though that was the third meeting he had addressed in the iron districts, he had not yet met with "the grimy throng" described by Mr. Clotworthy Gilmour, though it was there, if anywhere, that they might have been looked for.

ABERGAVENNY.—We have just had the first meeting of the Anti-state-church Association ever held in this town, Messrs. Williams and Kingsley having paid us a visit as a deputation from the committee. It was held in the Cymreigyddion Hall, a large building, in which the gatherings of the society bearing that name take place triennially. Unfortunately, it rained throughout the day, and at night heavily, added to which, a trial which was going on in the town kept away several; yet, notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, there was a capital, and certainly a deeply-interested, audience. The Rev. Micah Thomas, who has been a minister in the town for about half a century, was voted into the chair, and delivered a speech, in which, in a very decided tone, he insisted on the necessity of protesting against the existence of an Establishment as essential to consistent Dissent. The deputation were listened to with marked interest as they brought forward argument after argument in proof of the injustice of an Establishment, and as they graphically delineated the evils flowing from it. While descending on the thralldom in which the Church is held by the State, and the evidence of the growth of discontent on the part of Churchmen themselves, they were followed eagerly by the assembly, who applauded them again and again. The Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Llanthwely, John Daniel, Esq., Charles Daniel, Esq., Mr. Tinne, a Wesleyan local preacher, and Mr. Havard, also took part. Altogether, the meeting was of the most cheering and gratifying character. It not only has excited great interest, but has given much information, removed much misconception and prejudice, and produced a feeling not likely soon to subside.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday evening week a numerous meeting called by the South London Committee of this Society, was held at Sutherland Chapel, Walworth (the Southwark Literary Institution having been refused). Charles Jones, Esq., presided, and we noticed on the platform, among others, Apsley Pellatt, Esq., John Scoble, Esq., the Revs. J. Turnbull and S. Green, Messrs. R. Ellington, W. Dicks, Thwaites, C. T. Lewis, C. T. Jones, G. Churcher, and R. Davis. The resolutions were carried with, we believe, only one dissentient.

DEAL.—A spirited and crowded meeting has lately been held in this town in support of the Anti-state-church cause, which was attended by Mr. Kingsley.

NAILSWORTH.—ANTI-STATE-CHURCH SOIREE.—This meeting was held on Tuesday evening last, in the British School-room, which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion, and was completely filled by a large and most respectable audience. The arrangements which had been made by the ladies' committee were most excellent, and reflected the highest credit upon the fair managers. After the tea, William Barnard, Esq., was called to the chair, and discharged the duties with his accustomed ability. The Rev. W. Yates, of Stroud, proposed the first resolution,—"That in the opinion of this meeting the alliance between Church and State is contrary to religion, policy, and justice, and that every legitimate means should be employed to annul it. This resolution was seconded and supported by Messrs. Butterworth, of Kingstansley, and W. B. Woodman, of Stonehouse. The Rev. B. Parsons, of Ebley, proposed the second resolution,—"That the British Anti-state-church Association, as an efficient and powerful opponent of State religion, deserves our warmest support and confidence." He

impressed upon his listeners the advantage of supporting a society, whose object was to overturn a "State religion," in order that a "Bible Religion" might have a free and unshackled course. He urged the people to remember, that they had made the laws, and could unmake them; if they only exercised their elective power, they would find that every obnoxious law must succumb to their will. Mr. Maund seconded the resolution, and Mr. Woodrow, of Gloucester, in supporting it, alluded to some remarks recently made by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in which the right reverend prelate referred to the necessity of the Church preparing herself for that "worst danger" which could "be apprehended," her separation from the State; a possibility, the admission of which showed that the object of the Association was making a certain, though silent, progress. He also cleverly alluded to the state of his own cathedral city, as showing the inefficiency of a State religion; and concluded by recommending the principles of the British Anti-state-church Association, as those which could alone hasten on the day, when the Church should indeed be pure, and the State entirely free. The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by the Rev. T. F. Newman, seconded by the Rev. G. W. Clapham, and briefly acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.—*Gloucester Journal.*

THE NORTHERN DEPUTATIONS.—We are enabled to state that the arrangements for the northern tour are completed, and are as follows:—Tuesday, December 11, Leeds; Wednesday, Darlington; Thursday, Stockton-on-Tees; Friday, Durham; Monday (17th), Sunderland; Tuesday, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Wednesday, Carlisle; and Thursday, Lancaster. The deputation to Leeds will be Messrs. Mursell and Miall, and to the other places Mr. Miall and the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds.

EXPULSION OF A STUDENT FROM NEWPORT PAGNELL COLLEGE.

We have received the following letters, giving an account of a recent act of the committee of this college in expelling one of the students, and of the reason assigned by six other students for retiring with him:—

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Being expelled from Newport Pagnell College, I think it necessary to state to the public the cause of my expulsion.

My late tutor, the Rev. W. Froggatt, on Saturday, November 3rd, informed his students that he should be absent from home in all probability for three days, if not for a longer time, remarking that he had no doubt they had, like most students, private matters to attend to, and that it would be a golden opportunity for them. I, in common with my brethren, thought that I was at liberty to visit friends during this period. Acting upon this understanding, I left the house for the double purpose of enjoying social converse, of which we have none at Newport, and doing good by means of preaching, &c. Upon my return, I was very severely reprimanded by Mr. Froggatt, for leaving the house without his permission. I immediately acknowledged my fault, and apologized. He then began to ask questions respecting these visits, when I inquired whether he suspected my Christian conduct. To this he replied, No. Still, however, he insisted upon his questions being answered, upon which I asked for three hours to consider the subject. This reasonable request he most peremptorily denied, threatening me with suspension if I did not at once comply. This I could not do with my then views, for I did not know to what extent he would question me, and how far he would require a betrayal of social trust. Upon this, I was suspended. From then till now I have been treated more like a menial and a culprit, than a Christian and a gentleman. At a committee-meeting held on Tuesday, November 20, Mr. Froggatt made his complaint against me, when I was condemned, and a resolution passed virtually voting my expulsion, without so much as an opportunity being allowed me to explain or defend my conduct. At an adjourned meeting, however, held on the following day, after having requested of the committee a trial of my case, I was heard. To characterise my interview with these, my judges, is impossible. One of their number was repeatedly called to order by the chairman. This gentleman's (?) conduct and spirit may be gathered from the following facts. He stated, in the most insulting manner, that Mr. Froggatt had as much right to ask of me questions as he had of his servant. Soon after, he called me a "puppy," upon which I complained to the chairman, and declared that I could not continue in the committee-room if such language was persisted in, at the same time requiring the retraction of the word. He did retract; but immediately repeated the offensive epithet. Ultimately, however, on a call from the chair, he altogether retracted the term. It was with interruptions like to these that I had to make my defence before this collegiate tribunal. To go through the pro and con of the discussion which ensued would extend this letter to an undue length. The conclusion of the whole matter was my expulsion from the college, without the least expression of kind regard or good wishes from either the committee or the tutor.

This, Mr. Editor, is my simple statement. I love facts; and, therefore, I give them rather than declamation. I need not say, how deeply I regret the decision to which my judges came; but, not-

withstanding this, I see no cause as yet to repent of the course which I have adopted. It was dictated by my judgment; and every successive act of the tutor and committee has confirmed me in my determination. My Christian character, Sir, is not impeached; my devotion to study is not questioned; my ability to sustain the office of the Christian ministry is not disputed. My sole offence is, paying social visits during Mr. Froggart's absence in London, under the impression that I was at liberty so to do, and refusing to answer inquisitorial questions respecting these visits. Had, however, my morality or Christianity been suspected, or had I neglected college duties, I would have replied to any queries, however wounding; but neither of these things was laid to my charge, and, in consequence, I refused to answer the questions which my late tutor so harshly and tyrannically insisted upon.

Leaving this unvarnished narrative to the candid consideration of your readers, and more especially commending it to the notice of the subscribers to Newport Pagnell College,

I am, dear sir, very sincerely yours,
Nov. 22, 1849. CHARLES WILLIAMS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Newport Pagnell College again sits solitary and desolate. Again have those who were wont to meet beneath its roof been scattered, and now its walls once more remain almost without inhabitant. The same spirit which has so lately manifested itself in the crushing of Roman independence, and in the annihilation of Hungarian liberty, has lately displayed itself even within the walls of this institution. There is now room for half a dozen more pious young men who are willing at once to surrender their liberties, to pocket their judgments, smother the dictates of conscience, and become at once mere machines, moved by a power that they will and supplied to them by the tutor and the committee.

As for ourselves, we do not believe in such machinery. We rather prefer what we have been accustomed to call Christian liberty—liberty to attend the house of God when we have the opportunity of enjoying such a privilege; but we do not understand forced privileges. We esteem it an honour to obey all the rules of the College; but we do not understand being forced to obey rules which do not exist. We claim the liberty which every Englishman possesses, of being heard face to face with our accuser, and we denounce the tyranny that would condemn a case before it is heard. But we need not enlarge. Only one word more, Sir. If Newport Pagnell College would stand fairly before the public, let its tutor be satisfied with exemplary diligence and attention to study, with Christian consistency and deportment, and with strict and cheerful obedience to the rules, and not interfere with matters in which none of these are concerned. And let its committee, when convened at the request of the students, hear their case first, as a matter of justice, and then not refuse to allow them to hear the reply of the accused.

Sir, we desire straightforward dealing. We love Christian liberty and consistency, and nothing else, and therefore we have resigned our connexion with the aforesaid College.

We are, dear Sir,
Your obliged and obedient servants,
THE RETIRING STUDENTS.
Newport Pagnell, November 22, 1849.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CHURCH.—The Church is just now in rather a critical and perplexing state. We do not mean in a state of danger more than usual. With so many excellent men, both amongst the clergy and laity; with so much hold on the respectable portion of the people; with its doctrine so much more appreciated, and its energy so much the more developed, than it was a few years since, we believe the Church never was stronger than at the present moment. The peculiar crisis which it is undergoing, is the re-adjustment of its relations with the State. From being an ally and patron, the State has become indifferent, or even hostile, and the Church has to adapt itself to her altered position. That which chiefly impedes and perplexes the Church is the want of a recognised organ such as the Convocation was formerly, and might be again if revived, for collecting and expressing its opinions, and giving force to its wishes. The body of bishops have no legal power of assemblage, any more than the Church generally; and, even if they had, they would not represent the interests and feelings of the Church, in the same way as the two Houses of Convocation did. Besides, the bishops being more than ever in the sole appointment of the State, or rather of the Premier for the time being, are not likely to avail the Church in any contest with the State which may occur during the adjustment of their relative rights. It may seem a bold saying, but it is a most true one, that we have no guarantee whatever that all the bishops on the Bench may not be heretics, or even worse. God forbid that it ever should be so! but since the Archbishop declared that he was bound by law to consecrate the nominee of the Crown, notwithstanding any objections brought against him, the Church has no practical means of preventing any indefinite number of heretics being appointed to her highest offices. Such is the literal fact. Should we then despair of the Church? Not at all, even were the State to exercise the power which she possesses; because, as we have said, there is more sound doctrine among the members of the Church at large now, than, perhaps, there ever has been, as well as more energy and influence. — *English Churchman*.

THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.—Messrs. Dunn, Everett, and Griffith, have, during the past few days, attended meetings in several places in Yorkshire, and at Bristol, Gloucester, and Bath. The object of all the meetings was to express sympathy with the expelled, and in every instance that object was unanimously obtained from crowded audiences. The Rev. W. Box, superintendent of the Midsomer Norton circuit, and the Rev. Hugh Jones, superintendent of the Bradford (Wilts) circuit, were present at the Bath meeting, and proposed an amendment for postponing the judgment of the meeting on the case of the expelled, no counter statement having been made. The opposition led to confusion and disorder, and eventually, on being put, the amendment was negative, receiving, according to the *Bath Journal*, only about a dozen supporters. A novelty at the Bath meeting ought also to be mentioned; namely, the presence of the Rev. James Bromley in company with the expelled. The local paper describes his reception as most enthusiastic. — *Leeds Mercury*.

GOING OVER TO THE CHURCH.—Several correspondents have called our attention to the following paragraph, which has been making the circuit of the press, with a view to corroborate or dispute its truth:—"The Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Hampden) has just ordained five Dissenting ministers for the ministry of the Church of England; the Bishop of Chester has ordained two, who came over with their congregations, deeply impressed with reading the 'Primitive Church in its Episcopacy,' a small book, said to be written in a spirit of remarkable meekness and piety. And it has been told me by a clergyman of the diocese of Lichfield that the Bishop has, since the commencement, received nearly sixty applications from Dissenting or Wesleyan preachers to be ordained ministers of the Church of England." — *Correspondent of the Record*.—The above may to some extent be partially true, but we doubt its entire correctness. Very likely, the secessions may be spread over many years, and are more than balanced by defections from the State Church—at least, so far as the laity are concerned. As Wesleyan ministers do not profess to be "Dissenters," their going over to the Church is no great loss to the cause of Nonconformity. We neither put much faith in, nor are much influenced by, statements of this character, by whomsoever put forward. The truth of our principles is not borne up with statistics.

CHURCH-RATES AT THAME.—This usually quiet town was a few weeks ago aroused from its repose by the announcement of a vestry to be held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of enacting an iniquitous church-rate. The vicar, as usual, presided, but ere business commenced he offered a prayer to the most High God for divine guidance during their consultations in imposing an injustice on their fellow-men! The churchwardens having laid before the meeting a statement of expenses incurred for cleaning the church, sacramental wine, and so forth, a rate was proposed and seconded to defray the same; after which Mr. W. Johnson, in a concise and pungent address, moved an amendment, "that no rate be made this year," which was seconded by Mr. Wheeler. But the worthy successor of the apostles refused to put it to the meeting, falling back upon (not the Scriptures as the only rule of justice and Church discipline) Lord Denman's decision in the Braintree case, as justifying him in negating the amendment. He, therefore, called for a show of hands in favour of the rate, and finding the majority answered to the call—who were interested persons, such as clerk, sexton, glazier, organist, &c. &c.—he pronounced the rate made. At the conclusion of this meeting, a gentleman remonstrated with the clergyman on the gross inconsistencies he and his supporters were guilty of when judged by "the word and testimony." But the vicar attempted to ease his own mind, and to make his system plausible by the appeal to the law of the land; and as the law requires all men to pay church-rates, they are, according to his version of the gospel, bound to pay them. Mr. S. Johnson, whose rate amounted merely to 6d., gave the meeting to understand he would not obey the law. "Then," said the vicar, "you ought to be put in gaol." Since the rate has been made, the churchwardens have had immense difficulty in collecting it. Many of the true Nonconformists are determined to "suffer joyfully the spoiling of their goods," or be imprisoned, rather than act contrary to the dictates of their own consciences. It appears from the *Oxford Chronicle* of Saturday last, that four summonses have been obtained for them, and that unless they pay they are threatened with incarceration in Oxford gaol. — *From a Correspondent*.

STARVING OUT A CLERGYMAN.—In a parish in Somersetshire, which may be viewed from the top of the Tor, the parishioners have contrived a curious conspiracy to get rid of a minister they did not like—namely, by refusing to sell him milk and butter! The reverend gentleman still holds out, and the hostile garrison is provisioned from a distance, though the chawbacons are looking out for a flag of distress.

DIVISION OF THE PARISH OF MANCHESTER.—Application is to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session for an act for the division of the parish and rectory of Manchester into distinct and separate rectories, parishes, and districts, for ecclesiastical purposes; for their endowment, for building churches therein, fixing the right of patronage, and providing parsonage-houses for their incumbents and residences for the Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church, and for selling or letting the houses intended for residences of the Dean and Canons. — *Morning Post*.

THE Birmingham Mercury thus puts the Church's

claims to tithes and endowments:—"What belonged to Levites does not, therefore, belong to the English clergy; what belonged to Papists does not, therefore, belong to Protestant Episcopalians; but what kings and parliaments have given to this or that, and withdrawn, diminished, and transferred as they pleased, is, therefore, Government property."

CONVERTS TO ROMANISM.—The two Misses Bathurst, grand-daughters of the late Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, were received into the Catholic Church, a few days since; one of them by the Rev. Father Ludwig, Redemptorist, at Great Marlow, and the other by the Chaplain of the Good Shepherd, at Hammersmith. — *Tablet*.

SANITARY CONDITION OF LONDON.—The City Commissioners of Sewers held a special meeting on Wednesday, to consider the report of Mr. Simon, the Officer of Health, on the sanitary condition of the City. Mr. Harrison moved the adoption of the report; testifying to its extreme importance, but not concealing from himself, that "as to at least two-thirds of the objects it embraced, the Commissioners had not at present the slightest control." In particular, Mr. Harrison mentioned the subjects of water-supply and intramural burials—the Commissioners had not the least power about them. He was happy, however, to state upon the authority of a highly respectable clergyman, that early in the ensuing session, the Government would introduce a general measure upon the subject (of intramural burials). He thought that though the Commissioners had no power, the objects might be forwarded by a deputation to Government. With regard to the erection of baths and public washhouses, he declared that no public institutions had been of more social benefit; and he thought the Corporation might advantageously dispose of some portion of their funds in promoting further erections. In conclusion, he recommended that such matters as the Commissioners could not themselves take up the Common Council might properly take in hand. It was a grave duty cast upon them; and if they did not take a step in advance, other parties would be invested with the power. He moved that the report be referred to a Committee for consideration—especially those matters which do not come within the power of the Commission of Sewers. Mr. Deputy Pettress seconded the motion. The report seemed to have warm approval from a majority of those present; though particular details met with criticism from particular members. Among the general supporters, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blake declared themselves opposed to its recommendations as to the mode of water-supply; adhering to the intermittent system with cisternage, as preferable to the constant dribbling system. Mr. Elliott threw out a suggestion for the conversion of "that odious, disgusting, and immoral place, Smithfield Market," into a site for "rows of houses round an open space, to be called the Working Man's Square;" and he quoted the example of Birkenhead in proof that comfortable dwellings can be erected for working men, with advantage to them in a social point of view, and to the projectors of the dwellings in a money point of view. There had been no cholera in any of the City gaols: the corporation would not have done their duty until they saw the honest working man as well housed as the gaol felons. Among the objectors, Alderman Lawrence complained that the report was fanciful and visionary, and put the desirable before the possible. Mr. Lott thought it only too good and too beautiful to be carried out. Mr. H. L. Taylor expressed his dissatisfaction at finding Mr. Edwin Chadwick's name employed in it as an authority,—a feature that savoured of centralization, and "implied that men in power were anxious to save the commissioners the trouble of attending to the management of their own business;" he denounced the report as counselling exertions, which for some years have proceeded systematically, "to get rid of the poor out of the City." Mr. Taylor admitted that the fallacious document was exceedingly well written; and hinted at the common authorship of the report and the leaders in the *Times* on the same subject. Mr. Simon disclaimed writing articles in the *Times* or any other newspaper. "After explanations," Mr. Harrison's motion was agreed to.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.—A correspondent writes:—"I trust you will keep the notice of the Post-office affair before your readers. The Postmaster-General and Mr. Rowland Hill, by constrained volunteers, are carrying out their measures, and, unless the force of public opinion shall avail, will continue it. And it may be, I think, fairly concluded that the delay at the beginning of a fortnight was not a deference to public opinion, though made to appear so, but a delay rendered necessary to make arrangements, for the Lord's day itself was employed to do the carpenters' work. Last Saturday a letter-carrier was discharged for having in his possession some bills relative to Lord's-day observance, and having given one to another letter-carrier, at his request. This man, who had been between five and six years in the service, was a very attentive man, and no other fault could be found with him. Thus you see tyranny is brought into exercise, and it is very doubtful if it stops here, for the Postmaster-General and Mr. R. Hill are evidently mortified at the opposition experienced, and are not unwilling to adopt measures as un-English, as was the insidious mode of its introduction."

THE "Hall of Commerce" in Threadneedle-street was sold by auction, on Friday, for £44,900: for the site alone (9000 feet) Mr. Moxhay had paid about £35,000.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE REV. S. DYSON, of Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, has received and accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to become the pastor of the church assembling in Ebenezer Chapel, Upper-Mill, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, and hopes to commence his labours on the second Sabbath in December.

DEAL.—On the 23rd of October, the Rev. Thomas Henry Browne resigned his pastoral oversight of the Congregational church at Deal.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 71, MORTIMER-STREET.—A social meeting of the members of this church and their friends was held on Wednesday, the 24th ult. The room was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. A collection of valuable paintings was exhibited by Mr. Barnard; sculptures, and other works of art, by Mr. Beattie; and portfolios of engravings, models, and unique specimens of natural history, &c., were supplied by other friends. In the course of the evening, several pieces of sacred music were performed. Mr. Thomas T. Lynch, minister of the church, delivered an address on the relations between spiritual and natural knowledge; and Dr. Lankester gave a lecture on the confirmation of the great truths of Christianity afforded by the science of geology. At the close of the meeting, it was announced that a course of lectures on Man would be delivered on alternate weeks, in the evening, by Mr. Lynch and Dr. Lankester. Mr. Lynch is also now delivering a course of lectures on Sunday evenings, on questions put to Jesus Christ.

KIDDERMINSTER.—On Sunday week, sermons were preached in the Dissenting chapels in this town, on the better observance of the Sabbath; and a tract was left at every house on the same subject, by distributors appointed for the purpose.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, SUNDERLAND.—**OPENING OF NEW SCHOOL AND LECTURE ROOM.**—On Sabbath, the 18th inst., a spacious and elegant room, capable of accommodating about 400 scholars, was opened for the use of one of two Sunday-schools connected with Bethel Chapel, and also for services and classes during the week. The structure has been reared by the free and generous contributions of the people; no external aid whatever having been sought. A densely crowded congregation assembled in the afternoon, when an opening address was delivered by the Rev. R. W. McAll. A general tea-party was held on Tuesday evening; and on Wednesday, two others—that in the afternoon for the children, and that in the evening for the young people of the congregation. It is calculated that, on these occasions, not less than 1,000 persons sat down to tea. The meetings were deeply interesting; the last, in particular, presenting a beautiful and touching spectacle. Very cheering allusions were made to the progress of the several institutions in connexion with Bethel Chapel, and to the evidences of a Divine blessing in the extension of the cause of Christ.

THE IRISH CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY held a special meeting on Friday at Exeter Hall, to hear statements of marked success in the past year. The Duke of Manchester presided. The Rev. A. Dallas said, that three years ago things happened which gave reason to believe that a change was pending in the mind of the Romanists. But the Jesuits were lynx-eyed, and the injudicious openness which had blasted and marred former operations was avoided; the Society therefore sent forth, with the secrecy which the wisdom from on high gave them, a number of agents selected with great care; and the spot chosen for their labours was the extreme West coast of Galway. Crowds flocked to the schools and preaching, while the chapels were deserted. The result was, that on the confirmation tour of the Lord Bishop of Tuam, 401 converts from Popery were catechumens. The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson made confirmatory statements; and the meeting was addressed in terms of congratulation and religious exhortation by the Rev. Dr. McNeile and others.

HARRISON-ROAD CHAPEL, HALIFAX.—The pastoral oversight of the church meeting in this place has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. M. Obery, M.A.

MR. JOHN GOODWYN BARMBY, well known by his literary advocacy of the causes of temperance, peace, criminal discipline, and social reform, is now resident at Lymington, having undertaken the temporary charge of the Dissenting congregation meeting at Gulliford chapel, in conjunction with that at Topsham.—*Western Times.*

THE REV. J. W. C. PENNINGTON.—A correspondent at Newark writes:—We have lately had a visit from the Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, of New York. He preached at the Independent Chapel on the evening of Thursday week. On Friday evening he gave an address on temperance. On Sunday he addressed the children of the Sabbath-school in the afternoon, and preached in the Independent Chapel in the evening. On the following Monday evening he gave a lecture on the principles of universal peace. The various services were well attended, and a deep, and I trust lasting, impression was made upon the minds of many in favour of the oppressed slave, and a feeling of wonder and abhorrence that such a system should continue to exist in enlightened America. A considerable number of the books were sold containing the life of Mr. Pennington and his escape from bondage, and a collection was made towards the liquidation of the debt on the chapel of which he is minister in New York. May I be allowed just to say that the kind way you and other gentlemen of the press had noticed Mr. Pennington's

little book had prepared the way for the interest felt here, and forwarded the sale of the book considerably.

ALDWINKLE.—Mr. R. Grace, late minister of Zion Chapel, Battle, Sussex, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Baptist church in Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, to become their pastor.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the Town and Country Directors, held April 17th, 1849, it was resolved:—

1. That, while thankful to the providence of God for having sustained the London Missionary Society during more than fifty years of honour and usefulness, this meeting nevertheless deems it desirable to inquire, whether any modification of its constitution or mode of its administration be practicable, which may promote the stronger attachment of its constituents, or increase its efficacy.

2. That a committee, consisting of a representative, either minister or layman, from each of the county auxiliaries, and from seven of the auxiliaries in London and its vicinity, be appointed to carry into effect the preceding resolution; and that they be summoned to meet at the Mission-house, on the Tuesday preceding the Quarterly Meeting of town and country directors, in October next, to which meeting they shall present their report.

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions, the following gentlemen assembled at the Mission-house on the 16th October, as members of the said committee:—

Alexander, Rev. J., Norwich.	Hurdall, Rev. W.A., Bishop's
Barrett, Rev. W. G., Royston.	Stortford.
Buchan, H., Esq., Southampton.	Jukes, Rev. E., Blackburn.
Bull, Rev. T. P., Newport Pagnell.	Kay, Rev. J., Coggeshall.
Burder, Rev. J., Bristol.	Miall, Rev. J. G., Bradford.
Burkitt, E., Esq., London.	Moore, J., Esq., London.
Campbell, Rev. Dr., London.	Morison, Rev. Dr., London.
Chamberlain, Rev. R., Swanage.	Raffles, Rev. Dr., Liverpool.
Elliott, Wm., Esq., Birmingham.	Rowland, Rev. J., Henley.
Fletcher, Rev. R., Manchester.	Russell, Rev. D., Glasgow.
Gaulty, Rev. J. N., Brighton.	Simms, W. H., Esq., London.
Harris, Rev. W., Wallingford.	Smith, Rev. Geo., London.
Hayden, Rev. J., High Wycombe.	Smith, E., Esq., London.
	Stratten, Rev. T., Hull.
	Swan, Rev. W., Edinburgh.
	Thomson, Rev. G., Hackney.
	Thomson, Rev. P., Chatham.
	Wallis, Rev. W., Sudbury.

Joseph East, Esq., Chairman of the Board, the Rev. A. Tidman, and Rev. E. Prout, attended the committee by request of the directors, to furnish any information which might be required.

The Rev. Dr. Raffles was unanimously elected Chairman.

The deliberations of the committee were continued during the 16th and 17th inst., and occupied more than ten hours each day.

The subjects successively brought under the consideration of the committee by the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford, on whose motion it was convened, were the following:—

1. The careful investigation, whether it would be, on a large consideration, an advantage or a disadvantage to the Society to maintain its fundamental law.
2. The importance of recognising, under well-defined circumstances, the possible independency of foreign churches, and of defining the powers of the Society's representatives abroad.
3. The question as to the best means of promoting a more cordial understanding between missionaries abroad and the Society at home.
4. The desirableness of inquiry into the extent and operation of Government grants for colonial education.
5. The possibility and propriety of constituting the quarterly meetings of the town and country directors the supreme legislative body of the London Missionary Society.
6. The inquiry, whether anything further can be done to promote the more complete organization of the Society.

1. In relation to the inquiry, "Whether it would be, on a large consideration, an advantage or a disadvantage to the Society to maintain its fundamental law"—although the committee were aware that the opinion of counsel had been sought on the legal points connected with this question, they were, nevertheless, of opinion, that it would be more satisfactory to postpone the consideration of this view of the case, and to confine their attention, in the first instance, to its moral and religious bearings. To enable them to form a satisfactory conclusion, it was deemed desirable to ascertain, as far as possible, what had been the operation of this principle, both upon the resources of the Society and upon the Christian freedom of missionaries and mission-churches. And in order to accomplish the latter, the committee found it necessary to anticipate, in part, inquiries which more strictly belonged to the second subject—the Independency of the Mission-Churches. In this investigation they derived much assistance both from the Foreign Secretary and from missionaries then in London, who had laboured in the East and West Indies, and who freely supplied such information as they had obtained from their own experience, and from intercourse with their brethren. After protracted deliberation, in which no important aspect of the subject was overlooked, it was resolved:—

That, having given their careful and lengthened attention to the moral and religious considerations involved in the fundamental law of this Society, and having endeavoured to ascertain the operation of that law upon its interests, its labours, and its missionaries, the committee are convinced, that, irrespective of any legal question involved in a change, such change would be inexpedient and injurious, and ought not, therefore, to be made.

Subsequently to the adoption of the foregoing resolution, the opinion of E. J. Lloyd, Esq., Q.C., on the legal consequences of a change in the fundamental principle of the Society, was read to the committee, from which it appeared, that such change would invalidate the title of the Society to a large amount of reversionary property, unless protected by an act of Parliament, which it would be scarcely possible to obtain.

2. "The importance of recognising, under well-defined circumstances, the possible independency of Foreign (Mission) Churches, and of defining the powers of the Society's representatives abroad."

Anxious to ascertain whether any, and, if any, what grounds exist for an investigation, which appeared to imply, that some Mission Churches connected with the Society were not possessed of that perfect independency which is required by its fundamental law, the committee, at considerable length, inquired into the practice of the Society and the actual position of the Churches which had been formed by its instrumentality; and, upon these points they were supplied with ample information, which satisfied them, that, although few Mission Churches were as yet self-supported, their dependence on the Society for pecuniary aid did not affect their freedom and self-government, and that, in all ecclesiastical matters, their liberty had been most scrupulously respected by the directors, and held as inviolate as that of any churches in this country.

The committee were conducted to this conclusion by the concurrent testimony of several missionaries, who, in terms the most unqualified, declared, that, to their knowledge and belief, no instance had occurred in which the directors had interfered in the slightest degree with the independency of the churches over which they presided, or of those of the brethren with whom they had been associated. This statement was confirmed by various important facts, which, in the view of the committee, clearly evinced the honour and integrity with which the directors had respected the rights and recognised the freedom of the several mission churches.

To prove that provision had also been made for recognising, not only the Independency of those churches, but their entire separation from the society, should they desire it, the following regulation of the directors, together with evidence that it had been acted upon, was laid before the committee:—

Assuming the numbers and pecuniary resources of any Church and congregation to be adequate for the maintenance of the ministry, and all other purposes of self-support, the Society most readily recognises the right of such Church and congregation to form its own constitution, and conduct its own affairs. It must, moreover, be understood, that, in the event of any Church and congregation wishing to be separated from the Society, such desire must be formally expressed by the members assembled for that purpose; at which meeting at least two agents or representatives of the Society, nominated by the directors, shall be present, for the purpose of giving friendly counsel and reporting the proceedings to the Board; and, in case the Society has made pecuniary advances for such Church and congregation, by way of loan or otherwise, the same shall be the subject of equitable adjustment.

Whereupon it was resolved—

That, from the information now given, this committee is convinced that the Society does not interfere, and the inconsistency with its fundamental principle, never can interfere in any way with the self-government of the mission churches.

3. The question as to the best means of promoting a more cordial understanding between missionaries abroad and the Society at home."

For the purpose of ascertaining whether any disagreement existed between the directors of the Society and its missionaries, which called for the employment of new methods for promoting a more cordial understanding between them, the committee directed to this subject their special attention. They discovered, however, no case which could sustain such a supposition; on the contrary, they obtained satisfactory proof that it had been the custom of the directors to give to complaints from their missionaries (which had rarely occurred) the most careful consideration; and, on different occasions, to permit the parties deeming themselves aggrieved to submit the points in dispute to a tribunal of their own selection. On this subject, also, the committee had the advantage of making inquiries from missionaries who had long laboured in different parts of the mission-field, from whom they learned, that although on some matters involving expenditure, as might have been expected, the judgment of the directors and the missionaries had not always coincided, those differences had been so few and so slight as not to disturb the general harmony between them. So far as they could judge, and considering the number of the missionaries connected with the society, with their diversity of character and circumstances, the committee were convinced that these honoured brethren generally approve of the proceedings of the directors, and cherish towards them their cordial esteem. In conclusion, therefore, they resolved:—

That this committee sympathizes with the directors in cases of difficulty, which must occasionally occur in their correspondence and intercourse with the missionaries; and, after the statements which have been made, are convinced that their course has been distinguished by justice and Christian kindness, and that the plans they have devised are well adapted to settle satisfactorily any matter of dispute.

4. "The desirableness of inquiry into the extent and operation of Government Grants for Colonial Education."

Having directed to this subject their very careful and minute attention, and having, by examination, ascertained what had been the invariable practice of the directors, the committee resolved—

That while the Society has not sought to restrict its missionaries in the use of that freedom which is claimed by Christian brethren at home in reference to Government aid for education, it has never, as a society, received such aid, but, on the contrary, has repeatedly declined it; a course to which the committee feel perfectly assured the Board of directors will invariably adhere.

5. The possibility and propriety of constituting the quarterly meetings of the town and country directors, the supreme legislative body in the London Missionary Society."

In relation to this point, the committee resolved—

That this meeting deems it desirable to call the attention of the country directors, and of the auxiliaries generally, to the quarterly meetings of the Society, for the purpose of securing at them an increased and continuous attendance, as on those occasions the most important business of the Society is usually transacted; and that, in order to afford sufficient time for de-

deliberation, those meetings shall for the future begin at two o'clock.

6. Convinced of the great importance of organization, as a means of sustaining the missionary spirit and augmenting the resources of the Society, and also that, in many congregations and districts, it is very defective, the committee resolved—

That deeming the subject of organization to be, in the present circumstances of the Society, of special and peculiar importance, this meeting urges upon all county and other auxiliaries to meet at as early a time as possible, for the express purpose of fully considering the whole subject, and of inquiring what alterations they may make so as best to secure the great object.

That the following suggestions be specially commended to their notice:—

1. The importance of annual collections, and a public meeting in each congregation.

2. The desirableness that these collections and this public meeting shall, as nearly as possible, succeed each other in each congregation, and in the several localities.

3. The inquiry in each congregation, whether there exists a Missionary Association, and whether a re-cavass, especially among the juvenile part of it, be desirable.

4. The closing of all financial accounts before the 31st of March in each year.

That a letter be sent, accompanying this recommendation, signed, together with the officers, by ministers and gentlemen most known as friends of the Missionary cause, recommending the subject to the attention of the County Auxiliaries, and to the regard of county congregations in general.

Before separating, the committee considered it to be but an act of justice to place upon record the following resolution:—

That this meeting cannot separate without expressing its deep conviction, as the result of the present investigation, of the integrity and efficiency of the directors and officers of the Society generally, and especially of the Rev. Arthur Tidman, their honoured and invaluable Foreign Secretary.

THOMAS RAFFLES, Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. Raffles having vacated the chair, it was occupied, at the request of the committee, by the Rev. J. N. Goulty, and it was resolved:—

That the very cordial thanks of the committee be presented to the Rev. Dr. Raffles for the kind and valuable service he has rendered to them, while presiding over their proceedings.

At a Quarterly Meeting of Town and Country Directors (very numerous attended) held on the 24th of October, 1849, in the absence of the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Raffles, the foregoing Report was presented by the Rev. J. N. Goulty, of Brighton; whereupon it was resolved:—

That the Report now presented be printed and circulated, under the direction of the Board, accompanied by the following explanatory statement in reference to the Foreign Secretariat:—

"The Rev. Arthur Tidman having, on the 25th of June, announced that, in consequence of the state of his health, he would be unable to continue the labours both of his pastoral office and of the secretariat, the Directors felt deeply impressed with the importance of securing his undivided services in that relation to the Society which he had hitherto so efficiently sustained; and, at a Quarterly Meeting of Town and Country Directors, held July 10, 1849, an urgent invitation to this effect was unanimously adopted.

"As the result, the Directors are happy to state that, after mature deliberation, their honoured friend has acceded to their request.

"In consequence of the increased labour and attention henceforth devolving upon the Foreign Secretary, his future salary will be £400 per annum, but no increase will be made thereby to the expenses of the Foreign Department, which will continue to be less than they have been for the last twenty years, although the duties of the office have, during that period, been more than doubled."

Signed by order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR TIDMAN,
J. J. FREEMAN.

A SISTERHOOD is about to be established at Clewer, near Eton, under religious rule, to devote themselves to the reformation of the frail members of their own sex, under the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Windsor, the Provost and Head Master of Eton College, and other clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. About eighteen applicants have been already admitted.—*Guardian*.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The letter of the Bp. of London recommending contributions to this society's funds has been productive of good to an extent never anticipated by the society's friends, and the additions thus made have been more welcome as the recommendation of his lordship was entirely unexpected and unsolicited. Up to Wednesday morning the amount received in subscriptions was £669 4s. 9d., and the contributions from the different churches had reached the sum of £1,198 13s. 9d. The society are on the eve of completing a large building for the reception of a number of families in the crowded locality between New Oxford-street and Russell-street. The building, which will be opened in March next, will consist of a number of separate rooms or tenements. Each tenement will contain a common room, 15ft. 6in. by 10ft. 2in.; a bedroom, 12ft. 6in. by 8ft. 2in.; a second bedroom, 10ft. by 8ft. 6in.; a large lobby, a scullery, dust-bin, safe, sink, water-closet, and store-closet; also proper means of ventilation, and an open gallery, 5ft. in width, in front. Each tenement being a separate dwelling, containing less than seven windows, will be exempt from window tax. The entire cost of the building when completed will be £7,370, and a further outlay of less than one per cent. on that amount will render the place fire-proof, and prevent all communication by sound, and all percolation of water from floor to floor. The basement story, which is excavated, will contain a range of well-lighted and ventilated workshops, and a wash-house and bath-room for the common use of the residents will also be provided. It is expected that the income derived from the tenements in this building will yield a proper remuneration on the outlay. The society has already expended £17,000 in its useful operations in erecting these model buildings in various localities, and the model dwelling-house above described will, when complete, form one of the most perfect and commodious, and at the same time one of the cheapest, ever erected.—*Times*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—My vocation, while travelling through the country, brings me in contact with, and often renders me a partaker of, the hospitality of Dissenters moving in the middle class of society, and I have been compelled to witness a surprising amount of ignorance touching the great principles, not merely of government and politics, but of New Testament religion itself. I have found, too, in nearly every such case, that the *Nonconformist* was a stranger to their abodes. They had not time (they said) to read two newspapers; they were men of business, and obliged to take the *Times*, and were satisfied with it! Who can wonder then, Sir, that the "People's House" should be filled with naval and military men, lords, baronets, and lawyers? who can wonder that we have still, in the nineteenth century, a persecuting church and a standing army? It is because I feel deeply the mischief such ignorance entails on the community at large, and influenced by a sense of your successful and untiring advocacy of the great principles of truth and justice, and of the value of the *Nonconformist* as the medium for their illustration and enforcement, that I feel constrained to address, with your permission, a few words to my brother readers. Such a course may be unusual, but not necessarily improper. My object is to do good—to urge righteous claims—to assist in promoting, if I may so speak, that fraternal feeling which ought to prevail, and sometimes find expression, between the supporters of great truths, as yet unrecognised by the great bulk of their countrymen and the world, and to stimulate the readers of your journal to renewed efforts for augmenting its moral influence, by securing for it, if possible, the perusal of such men as those I have alluded to. If you simply consulted your own feelings of delicacy, you would, I can easily imagine, decline inserting my appeal; but if you think with me that it is calculated in any degree to advance the great cause in which you have so long and zealously laboured, I trust you will not allow personal objections to stand in the way of a public good. I think, besides, your readers are entitled to some consideration in the matter. They will, I am sure, thank me for inviting their attention to this matter, as well as to the increased claims of the *Nonconformist* upon their sympathies. In a journal which possesses peculiar claims upon the good wishes and attachment of its supporters, it seems to me quite appropriate that those of them who feel so disposed—and I am sure there are many such—should occasionally have opportunity afforded them in its columns of making any suggestions (yourself simply deciding as to their relevancy and value) which they may deem calculated to increase the influence and circulation of a journal which most of them take a pride in recognising as *their own organ*.

I am, dear Sir,

YOUR SINCERE DISCIPLE AND ADMIRER.

TO MY BROTHER READERS.

I make bold to address you on a subject which, I am sure, does not require an apology. I can do so the more freely, because my motives are disinterested. I have no personal object to serve in urging its claims upon your attention. In the case of almost every other periodical publication, I should regard such a course as savouring of impertinence. The public are the best judges of what suits their own tastes and interests. Good articles, for the most part, whether commercial or literary, find the best market, and newspapers, like other commodities, must stand or fall by their own merits, and adaptation to the wants or tastes of the purchasers. But the *Nonconformist* occupies a higher position in your estimation. It was established as the advocate of certain great and despised principles—principles little understood even by many who professedly recognised them. Those truths it has aimed to illustrate and commend to the understandings and consciences of its readers, unceasingly and without compromise, for several years, with what success and with what ability you are as capable of judging as myself. None can deny its thorough conscientiousness, none can accuse it of having betrayed or swerved from its object. It has never preferred the claims of party to those of truth—it has never advocated views which might be popular, and calculated to promote its pecuniary interests, in preference to those which required, or seemed to require, to be brought out for discussion. I am far from assuming that all the readers of the *Nonconformist* coincide in all the opinions expressed by the editor, and very few of them, if any, would expect or wish that he should, in matters of secondary importance, study their views. For a writer to be useful, he must be independent. The evils that result from the too common practice of newspaper writers fashioning their sentiments to please their readers, rather than giving frank utterance to their own convictions, are incalculable. A manly toleration of difference of opinion is essential to the "freedom of the press"—the one thing necessary to a public instructor. These considerations, which give to the *Nonconformist*

a value and influence which few other newspapers possess, are, on the other hand, detrimental to its success. *Because* it is perfectly honest and independent, while it enforces unpalatable truths, *because* it is in advance of the time, and *because* it never flatters prejudice, are reasons why it cannot become, in the ordinary sense of that term, a popular journal. The same reasons should be a sufficient motive with those who approve of its course to rally round it. That such has been the case its career will bear witness. Respecting few papers can it be said that there is so great an amount of sympathy, akin to personal attachment, existing between editor and reader. I have known many instances in which the latter have made great sacrifices, and spared no exertion, to extend the circulation of the *Nonconformist*, in order that its principles might be universally adopted. That these efforts have been greatly instrumental in bringing it to its present position, can hardly admit of a doubt. Last year we saw what a zealous band of supporters the appeals of the committee called into active efforts. Since that period many months have elapsed. The committee, which, with so much zeal and ability, directed their self-sacrificing exertions to extend the circulation of the *Nonconformist*, I believe has been dissolved. Nor do I propose that it should be resuscitated. But there is no reason why similar efforts should not be made without any such machinery. Every subscriber who puts faith in the *Nonconformist* as the exponent of great and righteous principles, ought to look upon himself as an agent for extending its influence. Almost every great enterprise of modern times has owed its success to individual effort put forth simultaneously, and systematically. Why should not this plan be tried in respect to the *Nonconformist*? Surely it is of sufficient importance to warrant it, and I believe your zeal would be warm and generous enough to ensure its success.

We are now approaching the commencement of another year. There is ample time between this and the 1st of January for a vigorous attempt to put the *Nonconformist* on a better footing. I propose that we should endeavour to raise its circulation at least 1,000 beyond its present number. This may appear a bold undertaking—but is it impracticable? Let each one look around him, and see what he can do. How many are there who require nothing more than having the matter placed before them to be induced to take it. How many, taking it in conjunction with others, who could order a copy for themselves. And many more who have occasionally seen it, and cannot afford a copy, might club together to take it. I am sure the respected editor would render us all the aid in his power, by supplying any who might require them with prospectuses, &c. If we could by united and simultaneous, though inexpensive exertions, accomplish the scheme, one thousand new subscribers would be an appropriate new year's gift—a grateful and gratifying memento of our confidence in his character—a practical proof of our sympathy in his labours. The suggestion is worth discussing, if it were only to stimulate one another to do what is in our power; and I trust that the editor will open a portion of his columns for the next week or two to any communications he may receive calculated to subserve that object. All will admit that what I have proposed is *practicable*—it is for you to decide whether it *shall be accomplished*. Trusting that these few suggestions will not be deemed intrusive, I beg to subscribe myself,

A NONCONFORMIST.

SACRAMENTAL EFFICACY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Many remarks have been made by correspondents in the *Times*, as to the propriety of the chaplain of Horse-monger-lane administering the Sacrament to the Mannings.

I must confess that I cannot see any reason why their souls should not be saved by this "means" as well as others, knowing, as I do, that a circular was addressed to the inhabitants of Lambeth, at the time of the Fast-day, calling upon them to partake of the Sacrament, that they be "*better prepared to die*," so that I have come to the conclusion that it is the doctrine of the Church, seeing it is taught under the eye of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and it was published in a report of the Thanksgiving-day services that 400 persons partook of the Holy Communion on that day, which number was 300 above the average. So that *awful* as the fact really is, the chaplain only did what was his duty, and which, if left undone, would prove him unfaithful to his creed.

A Catholic priest informs the public they do not administer the "rite" to the impenitent; what other conclusion can we then come to, but that the "Anglican Church" is the greatest enemy of souls after all.

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,
G. L. W.

21, Manchester-terrace, Nov. 24, 1849.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY, COMPETITION, AND CHRISTIANITY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—You have had several letters on the mode of producing cheap Bibles, and I venture to send you another, stirred up so to do by indignation at the thought of the Bible being connected, either directly or indirectly, with even the shadow of oppression.

It is exceedingly melancholy that there should be exhibited to the world the spectacle of men and women employed in the preparation of the word of God, and

receiving, as the reward of such labour, a sum of money, in the case of the women especially, barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. It may be in strict accordance with the laws of cold political economy that the labour thus given should be thus rewarded, for political economy knows no difference between the labour of men and women and that performed by the horse, the ox, and the ass; all is labour; and the only question is, what kind of labour, suitable for the work, can we get cheapest? No matter what suffering is engendered thereby; political economy cannot take cognizance thereof. The same thing is manifest in the production of other things besides the Bible, but this does not take away any of the melancholy which creeps over one in the contemplation of the fact. But it is observable, that this principle is not strictly applied in the machinery for the distribution of the Bible. The secretaries, and such like officers, get paid what I call enormously; that may arise, however, from the circumstance of being personally unacquainted with such large sums as these officers get; yet it cannot be denied that, compared with the miserable pittance given to the women for sewing and folding, the sums given to the secretaries are enormous. Let the subscribers to the society insist upon political economy being carried out; let them advertise the letting by contract to the capitalist who, like Miss Watkins, shall send in the lowest tender, that part of the Bible Society's business now carried on by £300 a-year secretaries. One of your correspondents says:—"If the said officers be at all necessary, I believe none will be disposed to maintain that this sum is excessive, while thousands of tradesmen, only in a moderate way of business, would consider it but a poor year unless their profits exceeded that sum. If men of talent give their energies to the promotion of such an object as that sought by the Bible Society, ought they to fare worse than a shopkeeper?" Political economy says, undoubtedly they ought to fare worse than a £300 a-year shopkeeper, if there be plenty of men of talent willing to undertake for a less sum the same duties which they do; aye, and there are many such in England—God-fearing, honest, talented men. If, then, the supporters of paying starvation wages for the binding of Bibles, be honest in their desire to carry out political economy, let them manifest that honesty by carrying out the same rule towards the officers of the society; while on the one hand they cry, "Who will bind the Bible cheapest?" let them, on the other hand, cry, "What talented, God-fearing man will be secretary cheapest?" Let the same measure which they mete out to others be meted out to themselves.

But, Sir, as the same correspondent whose words I quoted above truly says, "the quarrel is with the competition of the times, not with the committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society."

The evil of starvation wages is the same wherever it is found, but it certainly does appear more glaring when found in connexion with the production of a book, which stands pre-eminently above all other books in its denunciations of wrong. But "is there no balm in Gilead, is there no physician there?" Are we to expect the same inequalities of condition when Christianity overspreads the earth as now obtain in civilized society? Shall there be the shirt-maker, and the Bible-binder, and many similarly situated, whose inability to live honestly and purely drives many to suicide or prostitution, condemned in any way that it is possible for us to look at them to wretchedness and despair? Shall there be these things when the wilderness and the solitary place shall blossom as the rose? If not, why should there be now, in connexion with those who profess loudly to the world at large that the change has passed upon them which turns men from darkness to light, and which alone is wanting to the unchristian community, for the redemption of the world? One would think that there is no balm, for the teachers of religion will "hazard nothing" upon the point, unless it be that most hazardous statement in the first of the congregational lectures to working men, wherein the lecturer says, "The ordainment seems to be, that a large proportion of mankind shall always be poor; that appears to be inseparable from a high state of civilization, and is recognised by the words of Christ, 'The poor ye have always with you.' It would have been much more strengthening to this ordainment, if Christ had said to all coming ages, the poor ye shall always have with you, instead of simply recognising an existing fact, in an address to his immediate disciples. It is, moreover, rather lame, in the same lecture, to tell us that poverty is inseparable from a high state of civilization, and yet show that in the present high state of civilization there is a greater amount of good distributed among the masses of society than in that lower state existing a hundred years ago; it should rather appear from this, that as civilization advances, poverty, or at any rate that monstrous form of it so familiar to us now, should gradually disappear. There are surely higher states of civilization to be attained than the present, for this is but the triumph of man over the material world, not that of the triumph of the principles of Christianity over man. I rather take it that the response, by the intelligent portion of the working classes, to such statements as that of poverty being the ordained lot of a large proportion of mankind, will be in language similar to that used by Rumbold, an old soldier of the great Protector's army, who said, "he never would believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden."

Instead, therefore, of our attacks being directed against the Bible Society alone, that system of society which produces such evils must be attacked and purified by the Christian Church. The orthodox doctrines of political economy may be all right for the production or development of wealth, yet it may be, that there are things in connexion with Christian political economy that have not yet been brought to light, or if brought to light, not yet recognised. The triumph of Christianity depends upon such a purification of the social system, at least among Christians, as shall show in very deed that it is a system from God, suited both to the spiritual and temporal regeneration of man. There must be a sermon or two upon such texts as, "The labourer is worthy of his hire," and an attempt made to define "his hire," in a more Christianlike way, than that which makes it out to be the lowest possible sum that a rich man can screw a poor one down to.

Some of your correspondents object to anonymous writing, but the name of a man can in no way affect the truth of that which he writes, and in some situations in life, especially humble ones, it is just as well that he should not be known. Therefore, Sir, while I give you my name, I subscribe myself as heretofore,

A PUPIL OF TUBAL CAIN.

THE LATE CORK ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The singular circumstance of the city of Cork returning a Conservative candidate (Colonel Chatterton) at the recent election, consequent on the demise of the late Mr. D. Callaghan, has, as might be expected, produced no small stir amongst the leading journals of both kingdoms. The *Times* and *Globe* endeavour to prove that the issue was that of Imperialism or Repeal. The *Daily News* endeavours to show it was "the verdict of scornful condemnation which the second city in Ireland has pronounced on the official conduct of the Whigs." However desirable that both or either of the above-stated motives should be the real cause, truth compels me to state that all are wrong, and the explanation of the fact is simply as follows:—On the decease of Mr. Callaghan, it was, in the first instance, the general impression that Mr. McCarthy would be the successful candidate; but when Mr. Serjeant Murphy's friends formed a committee, and put him forward (he being at the time on the continent), the opinion became divided as to which of these gentlemen would ultimately succeed. In the meantime, the Conservatives had opportunity to inspect the state of the registry, and, finding it to be in a very defective condition, chiefly on the part of the Liberals, they determined once more to try their strength in favour of Colonel Chatterton; but up to the day of the poll, they were at least doubtful as to the result, and in their most sanguine moments did not dream of a larger majority than 20 to 30. As the day of election approached, in consequence of the non-appearance of Mr. Murphy (who up to this period had not even heard of the vacancy in the representation), his committee withdrew his name and dissolved themselves; when, lo! the next post brought an address from that gentleman offering himself as candidate, and which he followed in a day or two in person, when, finding the ground so well occupied by Mr. McCarthy's friends (who had been very active in canvassing from the moment the vacancy occurred), he finally withdrew, leaving the field between that gentleman and the colonel.

I say nothing of the interlude of the six or seven other candidates, who amused themselves and the public by publishing addresses in the local papers, but who everybody knew would go no further in the matter. It is true the political movements of last year had almost destroyed the influence of the Repeal cry—indeed, so much so, that not a few of Mr. McCarthy's friends disapproved of that once celebrated motto being adopted. However, he started under the banner of "Repeal and Tenant-Right," and the colonel under that of "Protection;" this latter high-sounding term, but really empty bubble, told well on some of the neighbouring small farmers who were entitled to vote. But the grand secret of the whole matter was, that Mr. McCarthy and his brother had offended the Roman Catholic clergy a year or two ago, by engaging in law proceedings against the heads of a convent in the neighbourhood of this city, in reference to some property claimed by the latter on behalf of two sisters of those gentlemen who had entered that establishment as nuns. This circumstance prevented the clergy (with few exceptions) from taking any active part in favour of the Repeal candidate; and so far did the feeling operate, that several of the priests, on being canvassed by Colonel Chatterton, told him he had their best wishes for his success. This non-interference on the part of those who usually exercise so much influence over the masses, produced a very extraordinary effect; there was no excitement whatever, either prior to, during, or after the election; everything went on as quietly and calmly as on ordinary occasions. In fact, the public generally took no interest whatever in the matter. Several of Mr. Murphy's friends voted for the colonel, either wishing to hold themselves unconnected with Mr. McCarthy, in the event of Mr. Murphy coming forward on a future occasion, or under the influence of pique at the line of conduct adopted by the committee of the former gentleman towards the latter.

Thus the unexpected result was accomplished; and truly nobody was more surprised at the majority of over 200 than the colonel himself. So it appears that this matter, which has puzzled all the politicians on your side the water, arose wholly out of a local and private affair. No doubt, had all the Liberals supported Mr. Murphy, he would have been the man; this is admitted even by many of the Conservatives themselves.

Cork, Nov. 22, 1849.

CIVIS.

HENRY VINCENT AT WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER.—TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 20th.—Last night a very large and influential meeting was held in the St. John's Rooms, Winchester, to hear an address from Henry Vincent, on Parliamentary and Financial Reform. Great interest was manifested in the meeting, and the crowds who attended contributed one shilling reserved seats, and sixpence to the body of the hall, for admission. Mr. Parmiter (formerly mayor of the city) presided. Mr. Vincent was received with great enthusiasm. He delineated the decline of old political parties—pointed out the growth of a new political power in the earnest advocates of religious liberty, political, financial, and commercial reform, in the friends of peace, and the promoters of temperance and education—enforced the necessity of a large reduction of taxation, the abolition of all indirect taxes, and the substitution of direct taxation—and, amid hearty cheers, urged the importance of a cordial union of all classes to obtain a thorough reform of the House of Commons. When he resumed his seat, the entire meeting rose, and greeted him with three times three cheers. A Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association has been formed in this city.

FORDINGBRIDGE, HANTS.—Mr. Vincent has visited this rural place, and has delivered three addresses, on the Elevation of the People, on Political Reform, and Civil and Religious Liberty, to large and enthusiastic meetings. The meetings at Salisbury, Downton, and this place, have sent a sound throughout these rural districts.

BLANDFORD, DORSET.—Mr. Vincent has addressed a large meeting in this place, and has delivered his first three lectures on the Commonwealth at Poole.

THE BRITISH CHURCHES IN RELATION TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

THE TRADE SPIRIT.

The following is the substance of Mr. Miall's Sixth Lecture, which was delivered last Thursday evening:—

One of the radical mistakes which men have been prone to make respecting Christianity, is the idea that it claims so large a proportion of our being for the things of eternity, as to leave us comparatively little for the things of time—as though what is given to it, must needs be abstracted from something else. They are not contrary the one to the other. Nay—the things of the present exist but with a view to the future. Christianity gives us another meaning during our sojourn on earth—not another sphere. It elevates, by imparting a moral to, every thing connected with our passage through life—it destroys nothing whatever but sin. The pursuits of trade, for example, are not only not inconsistent with the absorption of our whole being by Christianity, but if trade is the path appointed for us to travel along through our career of probation, our interest and activity in it will be in proportion to our self-surrender to the gospel of salvation. It constitutes one of the principal schools, ordained by the wisdom of Providence, for eliciting, training, exercising, and maturing, the spiritual principle. I can scarcely conceive of a high cultivation of spiritual life in this world—a rich growth of Christian character—an intelligent manhood of religion in the soul—save by means and arrangements partaking very closely of the nature of trade. It will be manifest, however, even to momentary reflection, that trade can only be ancillary to spiritual life, when made subordinate to a dominant spiritual purpose.

What I mean by the trade spirit, then, is the disposition to pursue trade with an exclusive, or even a predominant view to the worldly advantage to be got by it—making it its own end, or, at least, proposing in it something distinct and apart from, and infinitely inferior to, the nourishment of our sympathies with God and his government. I believe this to be the greatest and most pernicious practical error of the present day. Partly from misapprehension, partly from habit, and partly from motives which conscience must condemn, the sphere of trade is frequented by Christian men, as one in which they are to serve themselves mainly, and their Divine Master incidentally only, and by the way. Their Christianity is rather of the nature of a branch of occupation, than a principle of life and action. They may be honest—they may be diligent—they may be truthful—they may be frugal—they may economize their time—but their purpose in business is distinct from their purpose in the place of worship. Here it is specially their own—there it is specially God's. Hence the double pursuit is sometimes bemoaned as if antagonistic; whereas the only thing wanting in order to render their trade a means to their religion, is their own determination to make it so. Things are secular or spiritual as we make them such. The difference originates in our own intention.

If it be true that the Christianity of our Churches has exerted some modifying power upon the trade spirit of our times, it is even more undeniable that the trade spirit of the times has acted injuriously upon the Christianity of the Churches. The deterioration and loss inflicted by the one, have exceeded the elevation and the gain imparted to the other. What the world allows, the Church seldom stickles at. The Church accepts, in this department, the world's code of morals, and that is by no means a high standard whereby for Christian men to test their hearts. The audience will bear with me, I trust, whilst I submit some instances in which the spirituality and usefulness of the Churches, as instruments for carrying out the gracious intentions of their Master, have suffered deterioration from the power of the trade spirit.

Choice of employment is the first topic upon which I shall remark. There are some things, the object of which is evil, and evil only, with which no religious man can meddle without polluting his character. But it is worth inquiry whether there be not some lines of business, not commonly accounted disreputable, which a delicacy of moral sense might not properly condemn. And that which I think is spiritually detrimental to the Churches, and greatly interferes with their efficiency, is, that little or no account is taken of such matters, and that it does not appear to be so much as surmised that such things have ought to do with religious character or reputation. No method of acquiring temporal gain has, in my humble judgment, done half so much to paralyze religious principle, and to bring reproach upon the gospel, or, at least, upon the organizations which undertake to exemplify it, as that which may be described by the term—speculation. Who does not retain a lively recollection of the railway frenzy? Who does not look back upon it with shame? The

annals of no country under heaven, perhaps, ever exhibited a more glaring instance of an entire population "hasting to be rich." Everybody was on the watch to take advantage of everybody else. During the entire progress of this national delirium, the passions evoked by it, the habits created, the tendencies fostered, the spirit engendered, were evil—personally and socially, morally and religiously. It spoke but little for our Churches that during the temporary reign of that madness, they showed themselves as susceptible of the disease as any other body of men. The Christianity of the day, speaking generally, presented few or no elements of resistance to the dire contagion.

The next illustration of the unhappy effect of the trade spirit upon religious life in the present day, I draw from certain admitted modes of conducting business transactions. Take, for example, the habit of *truthfulness*. One can scarcely understand an intelligent and cordial appreciation of the gospel where a love of truthfulness is found to be wanting. Conformity of spirit to the True—one-ness of being with the Real—a state of mind exactly corresponding with the Actual and the Unchangeable, is the glorious purport of Divine revelation. And yet, the trade spirit of the times gives a sanction to untruthfulness, under cover of which men reputed for godliness scruple not to take shelter. The numberless unmentionable manoeuvres, in almost every business, practised with the design of placing the seller in a superior position to the buyer, or *vice versa*, are looked upon as the venial peccadilloes of trade, and, to their shame be it spoken, are allowed to constitute part of the daily conduct of men laying claim to a religious character. In relation to *honesty*, the influence of the trade spirit upon the religious life of the present day has been almost equally deteriorative. Every one who has been much mixed up with commercial transactions knows that between the limits of Christian principle on the one hand, and legal penalties on the other, there is a tolerably extensive belt of border-ground which men may frequent without ruin to their reputation, but upon which they can never venture without damage to their religion. It is a region of moral haze and dusk, in which the distinctions between right and wrong, are never very clearly defined or apprehended. Most of the misdeeds of the trading world which, when practised against oneself, are felt to be dishonourable, but which, when perpetrated by oneself, are set down as both customary and excusable, are done here, within the boundaries of legal fraud and Christian integrity. This border-land is not always shunned by men assuming the garb of Christian disciples.

There is another point worth noticing in this our examination of the injurious action of the trade spirit upon religious life, touching the customary mode of transacting business—namely, *kindly consideration for the welfare of others*. It is far from uncommon to come across the path of individuals who figure, perhaps, in the world's eye, as men of active benevolence, but who, in the more private walks of commercial enterprise, push their projects of money-making into any available corner, never stopping a moment to reflect that they are snatching hard-earned bread out of other people's mouths, and, perhaps, draining into their own well-filled reservoir, little streams which have been the only ones within reach of brethren who toil as hard, and deserve as well, as they do themselves. Seldom, very seldom, does the possession of unemployed capital by religious men, suggest the thought that they hold in their hands the means, at comparatively little risk, of aiding others in getting successfully through the battle of life—and that without the smallest self-denial, and with high moral benefit both to themselves and others, they might make others thank God for the superfluous facilities with which he has seen fit to enrich them. On the contrary, the sure prospect of a larger pecuniary return is held to be full justification for the investment of such means in ways which are certain of bringing ruin upon humbler aspirants for a livelihood.

The last illustration I shall offer of the pernicious action of the trade spirit upon religion in the present day, will be in connexion with the treatment of dependents and servants—such as are received into the establishment of their employers, and those who simply work for stipulated wages. In regard to the first—comprehending apprentices, clerks, journeymen, and others—it instantly occurs to consideration, that the relationship sustained by Christian masters presents peculiarly favourable opportunities for acquiring and exercising a powerful moral influence, whether for good or evil. To a master under the predominant influence of sympathy with the gospel, in whom the culture and development of religious life is the main purport of being and action, and who regards trade as the appointed sphere for the discipline of his own character, and the promulgation of spiritual truth, the close dependency of others upon himself, in consequence of their being admitted into his household circle, or becoming members of his establishment, will present itself as an opening for usefulness, arranged by Divine Providence, affording special facilities, and capable of being turned

to incalculably important accounts. To a man under the governing power of the trade spirit, it will appear as an irksome necessity, imposed upon him by the conditions of business, securing to him commercial advantages not otherwise to be realized, and demanding thoughtful attention so far, and so far only, as may be absolutely required for the realization of those advantages. I believe that our Churches can produce not a few instances in which this relationship is mainly regulated by the higher, the more disinterested, and the more spiritual motives, and I rejoice in the belief. I am not less certain, however, that in a large number of cases, the meaner and more worldly one is allowed to predominate—and the injury thereby inflicted on religion it is impossible to compute with accuracy. With regard to the other, and still more extensive class of dependents—those, namely, who are employed for wages merely—the relation of the employer to the employed is regarded very much as the relation of an engineer to the mechanism which works his will. I am fully aware, indeed, that this habit of looking at workpeople, through the medium simply of economical laws, does not necessarily spring from or imply individual hard-heartedness. Experience, as well as charity, I think, teaches us to ascribe it chiefly to an entire misunderstanding by employers of the relation they sustain to those by whose toil they live, and of the duties which that relation imposes upon them. The trade spirit, rather than the genius of Christianity, kindles the light by which such subjects are studied. Many men who take the lead in our religious institutions, who give princely sums to evangelical societies, and whose names are identified in their several localities with this or that denomination of Christians, are observed to be as ready as others to act almost exclusively upon the hard, inflexible, inexorable maxims of commercial economy. I verily believe, however—and it affords me lively gratification—that we have seen the worst of it, and that the tide is already on the turn.

Trade, pursued for its own sake, is a fearful abstraction of time and space from religious vitality. It suspends the functions of the spiritual man during by far the larger portion of his allotted time on earth. Sympathy with the moral character and purposes of God, as disclosed in the gospel, which ought to flow on continuously through all the scenes of our earthly history, like a deep, refreshing, fertilizing, ever-widening river, shows itself instead as a succession of small lagoons, at distant periods, from which vast tracts of being and activity derive little or no advantage whatever. But this is not all. Trade is, to a living spirit of Christianity, what the daily walk is to the sentient man—it is both air and exercise. A healthy soul, or, in other words, mind in sympathy with the moral character of God, may here find an immense amount and variety of instruction, as well as innumerable and ever-changing opportunities of expression. Is it not, then, mournful to think that to the whole extent to which the Churches have succumbed to the trade spirit, they have lost the benefit of this process of discipline? Nay! they have not merely foregone opportunities of advantage; they have converted them into means of mischief. Piety has cut off from itself almost the entire scope appointed for its development—and, as a delicate man who keeps his chamber, and sends his servant to do everything requiring to be done out of doors, loses more and more of his own energy daily, and sees his mental obtaining it, so, religious purpose, confining itself to religious engagements, and employing worldly purpose in worldly affairs, is doomed not only to grow weaker, but to see its inferior become harder and stronger. This comes of making Christianity a branch of duty, instead of the universal motive to it. We take the children's bread and give it to the dogs. Then, again, what an incalculable loss of moral influence does the prevalence of the trade spirit entail upon the Churches! The fact is that the Churches have yet to learn how comparatively useless is the mere scattering of the seeds of God's truth until the soil of the heart is softened, and purified, and fertilized, by the influence upon it of the warm rays of Christian example. Show men all that you would have them to be in the coloured picture of your own conduct, and if they do not yield to you, they will, at all events, understand you ten thousand times more readily than they do when your lessons are given in the letter-type of precept. We all know what apt conductors of moral impression are the ties of family, and how the authority of a parent is assisted by the numberless instances in which he has acquired influence over the heart of a child by the simple display of tenderness and affection. Trade is an analogous connexion between the Church and the world. It presents myriads of opportunities by which to make men feel the genial loveliness and sparkling worth of Christianity, before they are accurately acquainted with its forms. By it, we might have prepared men's hearts beforehand for, at least, a respectful heed to the message we have to deliver, and have made our own consistency the welcome herald of our mission. And this wide sphere of influence and usefulness, the British Churches, alas! have

mainly vacated. And more than that—the bold and searching remonstrance of Paul to the Jews, may with equal pertinence, with a slight alteration of terms, be urged upon Christian communities in the present day, "The name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles through you." Aye! blasphemed, ill-spoken of, instead of honoured and blessed, as it might have been. A melancholy precursor this, of religious enterprise. A sinister omen of what is likely to follow! Let the Churches look to it! By succumbing to the trade spirit of the age, they create the impediments which they strive in vain to surmount.

I commend this matter especially to the reflections of young men. I implore them, whilst they may, to avoid the fatal snare. As an object of high and laudable ambition, I would urge them to give to the world, in their own history, a correct picture of a *Christian tradesman*. Here is scope ample enough for moral heroism—the noblest opportunity possible for achieving a spiritual renovation—a revival worth having, and with the help of God, within their own reach. They have only to carry the mind of Christ into all their trade affairs, and they will soon pave the way for such a large and healthy success of gospel ministration as this country has not witnessed for many an age.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HINDRANCES TO THE SUCCESS OF THE CHURCHES.

The seventh lecture, of which the following is an abstract, was delivered last evening:—

The causes of the partial failure of the beneficent enterprise committed to Christ's disciples, we have hitherto sought for exclusively in the Churches themselves. We turn now to glance at two or three of the more formidable obstacles which, in the prosecution of their enterprise within these realms, are found to lie in their path. Taking for granted all the impediments to the country's spiritual renovation which are presented by the common tendencies and tastes of mankind, and setting over against them, as adequate for their removal, the moral power of God's truth consistently wielded by organized Christian communities, I shall endeavour to ascertain what are the special difficulties of the case in Great Britain, with the simple view of determining what special obligations are imposed upon the Churches desirous of surmounting them. Society in this empire exhibits certain social and political characteristics, eminently unfavourable to the diffusion of spiritual knowledge, and the awakening of spiritual life—characteristics which may be described as public calamities—conditions, social and political, affecting large masses of the community, the continuance of which must check, to a lamentable extent, the due success of Christian effort. They are chiefly local—in the United States of America, for instance, they can hardly be said to exist. I select four, which, I think, will comprise almost all the varieties that can be mentioned—deep poverty, excessive toil, popular ignorance, and political religionism.

There lies at the bottom of society in this country, and especially in the metropolis and the more populous towns, a thick sediment of physical destitution, which it is morally impossible for the light of Christianity to penetrate and purify. Individual and isolated instances may be discovered of the triumph of the divine message in the soul of man, even where it has had to encounter the disadvantage of the most squalid poverty. But it may be safely laid down that there are positions of physical depression and degradation which disqualify human nature for the appreciation of the gospel. Opportunities of retirement, habits of self-respect, are essential to the formation of religious character; but neither are possible in the midst of that physical wretchedness which we have selfishly allowed to accumulate, passing by it, like the Levite, on the other side of the road. Ragged schools and ragged kirk are admirable institutions in their way—most efficient as pioneers of benevolence into the heart of this matted jungle of poverty, ignorance, vice, and crime—but they are pioneers only. They may heroically carry religious truth into the haunts of desperation—but religious truth cannot well abide there. Where is the city missionary who has not felt the necessity, in order to the completion of the triumph of religion, of rescuing the subject of it, if possible, from the appalling depths, and insurmountable disadvantages, of his social position? These plague-spots, which cover, too, so wide a surface, are not to be got rid of by the ordinary methods of moral amelioration—preaching and teaching. The nuisance is one which nothing can effectually de-odorize, and which, to be rendered innocuous, must be wholly removed.

The excessive toil of an immense proportion of our labouring classes is another formidable obstacle to the success of the Churches. The number of persons in this country whose physical energies are overtaxed to procure for them a bare subsistence, may be counted, not by thousands, but by millions. The moral effects of this excessive toil are far more immediate and far more lamentable than are the physical. How hard, how nearly

hopeless it must be, to persuade men to give the consideration requisite for the successful action of the divine message upon their souls, when scarcely sufficient leisure is within their power to collect their thoughts for reflection upon any subject! Manhood, in fact, is exhaled out of them by uninterrupted work—and the residue of what pertains to humanity can only be stirred by strong animal passions. But it will be remarked, perhaps, they all have their Sabbaths. Alas! not all, we reply; but thank God that day of rest remains as yet, like the well of water and the clump of palm-trees in the desert, the inheritance of the great majority. Its value, however, for spiritual purposes to this class is not to be measured by the standard applicable in our own case. The resources of Nature, unduly infringed upon by the six days' labour, claim compensation on the seventh. Sleep, vacancy, listlessness, and occasionally a mouthful of fresh air, are generally all that the toil-worn workmen extract from the Sabbath-day. When, in connexion with this fact, it is borne in mind, that the modern modes of presenting divine truth are far from striking to men who think but little, and that little very irregularly, it must be conceded, that for the ends of religious instruction, the Sabbath day offers few facilities to that portion of the community now under notice. The evil springs mainly from artificial causes. Might not Christian benevolence be usefully occupied in an attempt to ascertain those causes, and in an honest endeavour to destroy them?

The next impediment is the extent of popular ignorance. How strong a barrier total illiteracy is to the triumphant march of divine truth through the land, the British Churches need not now be informed. They know it—they feel it—and, what is still better, they are acting energetically for its removal. But much as has been done to give wholesome instruction to the rising millions of our dense population, and rapidly progressive as is the cause of intellectual culture, more remains to be done before the wide-spread mischief can be fairly overtaken. Enough of mental darkness is left to harbour still many an absurd and deluding superstition—more than enough to encourage the pretensions of both authorized and unauthorized priestism. I deprecate the intervention of Government in the matter. I have no faith in its happy issue. There is the more necessity, therefore, for activity and self-sacrifice on the part of Christian Churches in this direction.

I come now to political religionism—or, in other words, that state of sentiment in reference to Christianity, its object, spirit, and means, created and fostered by State interference with its institutions and operations. I cannot recognise civil establishments of Christianity as organizations for the extension of Christ's kingdom, in any sense; though I recognise the spiritual profession of very many individuals, both in office and out of it, belonging to what is called "the National Church," whether in England or in Scotland—laborious ministers, Christian gentlemen, true patriots, zealous philanthropists.

Constituted by his Father "King of saints," "Head over all things to the Church,"—Christ settled once for all the principles of his administration. But State establishments of Christianity involve the intrusion of secular authorities into his sphere of government. Now, look at the moral disadvantages to which the gospel is exposed in this country, as the direct result of this dispensation of revealed truth by merely secular power, and for avowedly temporal ends. It was only to have been expected that the system which places Christianity in the hands of civil rulers, to be used by them as a means of government, and to be converted into a pecuniary provision for their supporters, would attract towards it crowds of men anxious to undertake the duty of teaching divine truth, simply that they might share the spoil; and facts bear a mournful testimony that such an expectation is not beside the mark. The result is, the prevalence, among the authorized teachers of religion, of total inaptitude, formalism, inconsistency, and often corruption. But the evil does not rest here. This legalized ecclesiasticism, claiming the exclusive right to dispense the gospel, puts itself into jealous and active antagonism to the Christian zeal which prompts unauthorized efforts. Every one familiarly acquainted with our rural districts can bear witness to facts in proof of this position. The thing is so common, and has been so from time immemorial, as to cease to excite surprise. It was with the melancholy results of this before his eyes, that Mr. Binney so emphatically pronounced his opinion—an opinion fully justified, I think, by the facts of the case—that "the Church of England destroys more souls than she saves." And further—to an incalculable extent, it diverts attention from the substance of God's message to man, and occupies it upon the circumstances of its delivery. By the distinction set up between an authorized and an unauthorized ministry, the reluctant will, which a sympathizing and hearty exhibition of Divine forgiveness might have gained, is called upon to determine in the first instance a question of apparently rival pretensions—a question, too, in the

discussion of which some of the most unlovely of human qualities must needs come into prominence. None can correctly estimate the loss accruing to sincere Christian effort on this account. Nearly one-half of the middle-class, and that half exerting by far the widest social influence, are thus prevented from gaining, otherwise than by an extremely indirect process, the smallest spiritual advantage from any means of usefulness worked outside the pale of the Establishment. Upon another, and by no means inconsiderable section of the same class, exertion and influence on behalf of Christ's kingdom, coming from without the charmed circle of State authentication, are permitted to come in contact with them occasionally only, and by the bye, and then with some latent sense of misgiving.

The preceding observations bring us in front of another obstacle to the spiritual success of the Churches, raised up by the influence of political religionism. The saving power of the gospel comes to be connected with the teacher's commission—to be felt to be dependent upon virtue imparted to the appointed means by the legitimate official status of the minister. The man who is deceived into this conclusion will find himself beset with other ceremonial conditions. From hence the steps are short and direct to the substitution of things done to him and for him, for the life quickened in him. Religion then comes to consist of a series of performances, the value of which is communicated by true sacerdotal intervention; and such is substantially the religion taught the subjects of these realms by three-fourths of the clergy of the Church of England, and received and relied upon by three-fourths, at least, of their hearers. Taking the entire population of these realms professing to be Christian, I am convinced that the mass of them will be found Christian in this sense only. The aristocracy are, almost to a man, members of the National Church. Few of them, perhaps, allow of a momentary doubt, whether they are entitled to all the blessings which that Church professes to bestow. Their ordinary habits are well known. Likeness to Christ, is not, assuredly, the characteristic of the order. But political religionism franks them for eternity, and sacramental efficacy banishes every shade of suspicion from their minds. The middle-classes within the pale of the Establishment, exhibit, under a somewhat milder phase, perhaps, but with scarcely less distinctness, the prevailing ritualism of the religious system they profess. Their morals are usually decent—the duties of their domestic relationships are fairly attended to. But the large majority—they who fairly represent the influence of the system—know scarcely anything of religion, but as a decent observance of outward forms. The forms of the State Church satisfy their consciences; and a little sentimental devotion, if they ever rise to so high a mark, indulged in on Sundays during divine service, not merely dissipates all doubt, but raises a flutter of self-gratulation, over the fancied superiority of their Christian attainments. Coming down to the lower walks of life, we track the influence of combined priestly assumptions and ritual efficacy, engendered by political religionism, in darker lines. The great mass of the working men, according as their sphere may chance to be in rural districts, or in crowded and manufacturing towns, are either victims of the grossest superstition, or have surrendered themselves up to a practical infidelity.

Another illustration of the obstructive influence of political religionism in this country, may be found in its effects upon the Churches themselves. A vast system of machinery ostensibly erected and worked for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, and the excitation of Christian feeling, intercepts from the view of earnest spiritual zeal the real condition of the people. We pass through life believing in the pleasant fiction that we are a Christian people. The blow which severed the union between Church and State, would shatter off all that thick coating of paint with which political religionism has concealed the real state of the country Godward, and lay bare to inspection the rottenness of those assumptions which were wont to be regarded as pillars of the truth. The Church of Christ in these realms—that Church which consists of the godly of every name—would find it has a great work to do at home, and would gird up its loins to perform it.

I deem it necessary to adduce but one more instance of the impeding force exerted upon the spread of divine truth by political religionism—but it is a most weighty and impressive one. Christianity supported by the State, is Christianity provided for by physical force. This is not theory merely—in some part or other of the country we see it every week reduced to practice. It ceases to be, therefore, a purely moral power. It is proclaimed to the world as a manifestation of God so devoid of regenerative energy, that, although its appeal is made to the hearts of men, it cannot trust to the success of that appeal for permanent victory over human selfishness. The conclusion, therefore, is natural that Christianity was given to the world for the purpose of making men do something which they would not otherwise have done, rather than love

something which they would not otherwise have loved. It inverts the apostolic declaration, "I seek not yours, but you," putting forward as its principle, "I seek not you, but yours;" and thus gives religious activity the aspect of a craft, partly social and partly political.

In conclusion—first, it will be useful to inquire a little in reference to the responsibility attaching to the Churches in relation to this order of impediments. Who is accountable for their existence and their power? That they are permitted by Divine Providence, it is impossible to deny—but that they owe their being, or their appalling magnitude, to any causes but such as may be traced to, and removed by, man, is a conclusion unsustained by facts, and contradictory of all correct views of God's moral government. Nor can we, in justice, charge these evils upon the individuals who are themselves the victims of them. Yet responsibility must be held to exist somewhere. It appears to me that the Churches must take to themselves a due and heavy share of that responsibility. For example, let us take the excessive toil of so large a class of our workpeople. Have religious men who deeply deplore this fact, ever given weight to the consideration that every one of our slaving myriads is compelled to give at least one-third of his toil and labour for the maintenance of the government? I might pursue a like course of remark in regard to the other obstructions upon which I have dwelt. Sympathy with party principles, or distaste for searching political investigation, will be found to be a poor excuse for neglect of duty, when human conduct comes to be judged, not by conventional standards, but by the unerring principles of right and wrong. There is one who represents himself as saying, in reference, too, to temporal benevolence—"Inasmuch as ye did it not unto the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto me."

Notice, further, the nature of the resistance which this class of hindrances offers to the direct agency of the Churches. Whether originating in physical or in political and intellectual causes, the effect of them is to put those who are subject to their influence, to all practical purposes, beyond the reach of God's gospel. True, Christian light is so refracted, that there is scarcely a corner of the kingdom into which some glimmer of it does not penetrate, and, looking only to social consequences, purify. But in regard to that direct promulgation of the revealed will of God, by which human hearts are to be brought into agreement with the Eternal, these impediments are of a character to prevent even a trial of its vivifying power. Hence, I go on to remark, that no multiplication of direct religious means will effectually meet the case. Chapel-building to any conceivable extent will not so much as touch it. As a rule, we are bold to say that people huddled promiscuously together, and crowded, as are our lowest poor, into filthy domiciles, confined, close, pestiferous, cannot be made religious—that people strained with unremitting toil exhaustive of all elasticity of body and mind, cannot be brought to take an active interest in moral truths—and that people who have surrendered themselves to political religionism cannot be influenced by a gospel which they take care shall never, if they can help it, come across them for consideration. It may be very well, and it seems, very pious, to say, "Preach the Gospel—that, after all, is the only way to recover lost souls." But preaching the gospel in England, everybody knows, would not be the way to save souls in New Zealand—there must be preaching within the hearing, and in the language, of those who are to be regenerated. Physical obstacles must be overcome by physical means—political obstacles by political means—in order to give divine truth to those who needed it. When will our Christian professors exhibit a piety of that intelligent and manly cast as to set them upon sweeping crossings, if dirty crossings were found to be directly obstructive of spiritual success? When will they get clear of the childish error, that religious acts are only acts performed by religious means, or come to know that any act, whether it be prayer to God, or street-cleansing for men; whether it be arguing away a prejudice of infidelity, or removing a tax upon oppressed but patient industry—every act which is done from a religious motive, and with a view to religious ends, is as much an offering of affectionate and faithful homage to the Saviour, as if it had taken the most spiritual form, or had been presented in the most solemn worship?

The last lecture of the course will be delivered to-morrow night. Its specific subject is—"Remedial Suggestions."

Mr. HUDSON has sold his Londesborough estate, his Octon Grange estate, bought for £70,000, and his Hutton Cranswick estate, comprising altogether about 16,000 acres of land, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, to Lord Albert Denison, late Conyngham, the heir or executor of the late Mr. Denison. He retains now only his Balderley estate, which cost about £125,000, on which he has expended some £20,000, and Newby Park, which cost £20,000.—*Herapath's Railway Journal*.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

MEETING OF THE LIVERPOOL FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday evening, a meeting of the friends and supporters of the principles of Financial Reform, was held at the Concert-hall, Liverpool. Mr. R. V. Yates was called to the chair. The Chairman said, that since they last met the council had been quietly, but steadily, endeavouring to forward the cause of Financial Reform, on which the prosperity of the nation so greatly depended. They engaged Mr. Thomas Beggs, of London, to deliver lectures on the subject at Oxford, York, Bristol, Reading, Bridgewater, Exeter, Ipswich, Norwich, Colchester, Cheltenham, and a few other places. Mr. Beggs was a man of talent, intelligence, and patriotism, and his lectures had done much in diffusing information and exciting the spirit of inquiry. The council have also gone on with the publication of the tracts which had been diffused over so large a part of the kingdom. In these, especially, had been pointed out some of the abuses of the navy; and it had been shown how, owing to malconstruction, some of the ships of war had only been in service for a year or two, some for a very few months, and some had absolutely not been in service at all. The tracts have latterly dwelt upon the great evils arising from indirect taxation, and pointed out how commerce had been crippled, the capital of the merchants being locked up in the payment of heavy duties instead of being employed in importing additional quantities of goods; hence the quantity of exports and the employment of manufactures were diminished. He might mention that they had been invited to join some other bodies established to watch over the public welfare, especially the London Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association. To that body they heartily wished all success; but as the council were appointed to forward financial reform alone, and as some persons might be prevented from joining them if they added other objects, they thought it most prudent to adhere to the original plan.

EDINBURGH.—A numerously attended meeting took place on Monday week, in Edinburgh, in favour of the Parliamentary Financial Reform movement; the resolutions, approving of the principles and views of the National Association, were carried unanimously, and with enthusiasm. The meeting was presided over by the Lord Provost, in the Music Hall: some of the other magistrates and town councillors were present; and though the weather was unfavourable—a drizzling rain all the evening—the large hall was “crowded to overflow.” The meeting was in fact, says the *Daily News*, organ of the movement, “equal to any ever held in Edinburgh,” no withstanding all the “insidious efforts” of the “learned Whigs of Modern Athens” to “burke the Financial Association in its infancy.” The *Daily News* exults over the triumph as the climax of the revolt against Edinburgh Whiggery. Sir J. Walsley and Mr. G. Thompson, who were the principal speakers, each appealed, “not to any party faction or any individual,” but to “every man in Britain.” “The Association,” said Sir Joshua, “would provide a fair field for the battle of opinion on all subjects, and would submit every question to the verdict of the public voice—whether free-trade or protection, State Church or separation, direct or indirect taxation, paper or gold, war or peace, game laws or no game laws, education by the State or voluntary popular instruction. They believe that all these questions would be best disposed of by being submitted to the judgment and decision of the British people, when their fiat can be ascertained by a full, free, and honest representation.” Other meetings in favour of Parliamentary and Financial Reform have also been held during the week in different parts of England, and a great gathering is shortly expected in Glasgow.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION continues its active labours. Last night the theatre of the Boro'-road Literary Institution was crowded by a numerous auditory to advance the interests of the movement. Apsley Pellatt, Esq., occupied the chair. The principal speakers were Colonel Thompson, M.P., Mr. Walker, Mr. C. Pearson, M.P., Mr. Beggs (the Secretary of the Freehold Land Society), and Mr. Thwaites. Neither of the borough members were present, and much dissatisfaction was expressed at their conduct in never attending public meetings of their constituents to which they were invited.—On Monday evening, Sir Joshua Walsley and Mr. George Thompson received a cordial welcome from the citizens of Glasgow. The City Hall was crowded in every part, and there was a considerable attendance of common councilmen, ministers of the gospel, and influential reformers. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hastie, M.P. for the city. The principal speakers were Mr. A. Paton, the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, Sir J. Walsley, Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. W. Govan, and Mr. W. Cullen. The usual resolutions were adopted.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Tuesday evening week, at the mill of Mr. James Tweedale, about a mile from Rochdale, the bursting of a large boiler, about ten or eleven years old, ten yards in length, and eight feet in diameter, shook the building to its foundation, occasioning the falling of the adjoining warehouse. A few yards from the boiler-house lay the body of the engineer amongst the ruins. The boiler had exploded with such violence as to force one end through the strong wall of the warehouse into the mill-stream, and thus the building fell in ruins, burying large quantities of grain. Fortunately, no other lives were lost.

EXETER-HALL.—Herr Ernst, the celebrated violinist, and Herr Formes, the bass singer, continue their services at the Wednesday concerts. On Wednesday last, the programme comprised selections from Mozart's “Don Giovanni,” together with some favourite, but almost forgotten, English and Irish songs and ballads, and a new overture by Mr. Phillips, performed for the first time—a composition of rather negative merit. The attendance was, as usual, crowded.

LANCASHIRE PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the promoters of the Lancashire Public School scheme of education was held at the rooms of the Association, in Manchester, on Wednesday evening. A. Henry, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. Mr. Peter Ryland, of Warrington, read an essay upon the facilities for the religious education of the people, which might be afforded in connexion with the plan of the Lancashire Public School Association. The essayist defended the scheme from the aspersions of those who condemned it as “godless” and irreligious, and contended that the communication of secular instruction and sound principles of morality would tend to promote the religious education of the people. Some opposition was offered to the scheme by the Rev. Mr. Gillan, a clergyman from Glasgow. An animated discussion followed the reading of the paper, the sentiments of which were generally approved of.

MR. CHARLES PHILLIPS AND THE TRIAL OF COURVOISIER.—Mr. Warren, the eminent barrister, has induced Mr. Commissioner Phillips to break his nine years' silence, and refute the oft-repeated calumny (?) with which he has been assailed in connexion with the trial of Courvoisier. He says that, on the second morning of the trial, the prisoner being in the dock, requested an interview with his counsel. Mr. Phillips and Mr. Clarkson approached, and were thunderstruck by a whispered confession of their client's guilt. “Of course, then,” said Mr. Phillips, “you are going to plead guilty?” His answer was, “No, Sir: I expect you to defend me to the utmost.” The first impulse of Mr. Phillips (which he now feels to have been erroneous) was to abandon his brief; but Mr. Clarkson suggested that they should take the opinion of the learned judge who was not trying the case. They accordingly repaired to Baron Parke, who said that if the prisoner insisted upon being defended they were bound to serve him. Thus advised they went forward with the defence, but carefully confined themselves to a fair commentary on the evidence. Mr. Phillips says he did not, as has been asserted, appeal to Heaven as to his belief in the murderer's innocence; nor did he impute the crime to one of his fellow-servants, but expressly said that he had no intention to accuse any of them of the murder—and Mr. Phillips quotes the report of the *Times* and the other leading papers to show that he did so. The immediate reason why this defence, after nine years' silence, was now put forward, was a reiteration of the charge in the *Examiner*. In last Saturday's number of that journal, the editor, in a most complete manner, undertakes to show the unsatisfactory nature of Mr. Phillips's defence. No one can read the calm, temperate, and most able, rejoinder of the *Examiner* without seeing that Mr. Phillips is convicted on reports of his own words, the accuracy of which he has vouched for, both of having appealed to Almighty God as witness to the innocence of a man whom he (Mr. Phillips) knew to be the murderer, and of having cast aspersions which he knew to be unfounded, both on the servants and the police.

REPRESENTATION OF CARMARTHENSHIRE.—The representation of this county, which has become vacant by the elevation of the Hon. George Rice Trevor, M.P., to the peerage, consequent upon the death of his father (Lord Dynevor), has put both political parties on the *qui vive*, and a severe contest is anticipated. There is little doubt that the Protectionist party will start Mr. David Jones, of Pontglas, an extensive landowner in the county, and who contested unsuccessfully with Mr. Dyce Sombre the representation of Sudbury when that borough returned a member. On the other hand, it is confidently asserted that the Liberals will start Sir James Hampden Williams, of Edwinstford, near Llandilo, a gentleman who has on former occasions stood against the Protectionist interest.

REPRESENTATION OF SHROPSHIRE.—A vacancy for this borough having been caused by the death of Mr. C. Goring, Lord Alexander Lennox, a young gentleman of twenty-two years of age, and a son of the Duke of Richmond, has offered himself on the Protectionist interest; and Mr. Shelly, son of the late member, as the Liberal candidate.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The return for the week ending last Saturday, shows that the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 892, a number which is less by 270 than the weekly average of five previous autumns raised according to probable increase of population. It is satisfactory to observe that, as compared with the average, namely, 1,162, the mortality has exhibited a considerable decrease during a period of seven weeks; from the beginning of the present month the total deaths in each week have been less than 900.—*From the Registrar-General's Return.*

EXPOSITION OF FRENCH INDUSTRY.—Under the title of “Exposition des Produits de l'Industrie Française,” rooms have been opened extending from 13, George-street, Hanover-square, to Bond-street. The object—and it is characteristic of our quick-witted neighbours—is to display French manufactures, useful and ornamental, in anticipation of the grand exhibition, under Prince Albert's auspices, of the products of all nations.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, Nov. 28, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of M. Wallon to the Professorship of Modern History in the University of Paris, in place of M. Guizot, who retires on a pension.—The *Patrie* states, that the resignations of General Lamoricière and M. Gustave de Beaumont have been accepted, and that their successors will be appointed at one of the first Cabinet Councils.—A number of Legitimists, assembled at a house in the Rue Runfort, were arrested on Sunday night by a body of city sergeants, supported by a company of the line.

RUMOURD ABIDICATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—It is stated in several journals, that the King of Prussia has abdicated in favour of his nephew, Prince William of Prussia. [Probably a stock-jobbing report.]

TURKEY.—The *Lloyd* has letters from Semlin of the 17th inst., stating that the Russian Cabinet has asked the Porte to resign the annual tribute of 52,000 ducats, which Serbia has been compelled to pay to the Sultan; to confine the domiciles of the Turks in Serbia to fortified places, and to restrain them from settling in open towns. It is stated that the Porte has consented to these conditions, under which it will be allowed to continue in the nominal sovereignty over Serbia.

RUSSIA.—Advices from St. Petersburg of the 16th inst. state that the division of the Russian army under Prince Dolgoruki had succeeded in storming and sacking the Circassian fortress of Tshook. The Circassians are stated to have lost as many as 3,000 men, while the loss of the Russians is quoted at 50.

WITHDRAWAL OF SIR W. PARKER'S SQUADRON FROM THE DARDANELLES.—Orders have been sent out to Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, Bart., G.C.B., to retire from the Dardanelles with the fleet under his command, and to proceed to Malta.—*Herald.*

AMERICA.—We have three days later intelligence from New York. As far as had been known, the elections had terminated in favour of the Whigs. An influential memorial from the merchants and others of New York had been presented to the President, asking for the establishment of a direct semi-monthly mail between that port and Chagres. Considerable preparations were said to be making in Montreal for a grand annexation meeting, which was to be held on the 8th inst.

WEST INDIES.—The advices from Jamaica are to October 22. A decidedly better feeling prevailed in the Assembly, the country party having modified their demands. The passing of the Import Duties Bill (the principal revenue act of the colony) is evidence of the altered views and determination of the majority of the house, and when to this fact is added another, that the appropriation clauses have been so modified as to remove in a great measure the objections to them, it will be seen that there had been exhibited on the part of the Assembly a desire to yield all that could be yielded short of an entire surrender of the claim it had set up. Upon the vexed question of retrenchment nothing had been done. Fine rains had fallen in Jamaica, which were much required in many districts. The climate had become considerably cooler, and the island was healthy, with the exception of several cases of diarrhoea.

From Demerara advices are to the 19th of October. The new Franchise Bill had passed the Court of Policy, and the Tax Ordinance renewed till March next, should the Combined Court not enact a regular tax in the meantime. In consequence of the miscarriage of regular advices from Trinidad we have no intelligence from that island by the present steamer. From Barbadoes we have congratulatory accounts of the improved state of the island as regards its pecuniary resources. Accounts from Hayti state that there was little confidence in the new state of things under the empire. The Black party are paramount now, but the coloured party are on the watch; the latter denounced Souloque, and a new revolution was looked for.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. John O'Connell's gathering of the pence for the last week showed a decline of nearly thirty per cent. under the receipts of the previous rent-day, “Universal Ireland” contributing but £21 2s. 6d. towards the support of the Burgh-quay imposture.—*Times.*

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—“The Priory, Nov. 27.—The Queen Dowager slept at intervals in the early part of the night and towards morning, but during several hours her Majesty suffered considerably from restlessness. There is no improvement in her Majesty's symptoms this morning.—DAVID DAVIES, M.D.”

A CABINET COUNCIL was held yesterday afternoon at the Foreign Office. It was attended by Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earl of Carlisle. The Council sat two hours and a half.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

Of Foreign Grain there is a very large arrival this week, being nearly 70,000 qrs. The business doing to-day is very limited, though a reduction in prices would be submitted to.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 550 qrs.; Foreign, 10,080 qrs. Barley—English, 460 qrs.; Foreign, 24,450 qrs. Oats—English, 220 qrs.; Irish, 1,010; Foreign, 32,610 qrs. Flour—590 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1849.

SUMMARY.

A CABINET COUNCIL met yesterday, at which it was expected that the whole of the Ministers would attend. This is the commencement of those preparatory meetings which usually decide upon the main business to be brought before Parliament during the ensuing session. We know nothing, of course, of the secrets of Government; and we are sure it would be sheer folly to speculate upon the probabilities. If anything is to be done of a decidedly popular character, intimations of it will ooze out through the ministerial organs—if nothing, we shall be probably treated through the same medium, with homilies on the virtue of contentment, and with essays intended to demonstrate how little the evils of which society complains are within the reach of the most willing legislature.

The most striking domestic event of the week has been the public meeting of the National Freehold Franchise Society, held at the London Tavern, on Monday night, Samuel Morley, Esq., in the chair. The speech of Mr. Cobden on that occasion was characterised by all his clearness of thought, his Saxon common sense, his practical shrewdness, and his earnestness of intention. Mr. Cobden, very unlike most other men of his class who have reached a high position of fame, has evidently given himself, heart and soul, to the cause of the people. He is a workman as well as an orator, and is equally useful in the committee-room as on the platform. He usually measures his ground with the utmost accuracy, and takes stock of his means for attaining his object with a severity of investigation which guarantees him against starting in a vain pursuit of phantoms. He now sees in the forty-shilling franchise a leverage for upsetting aristocratic ascendancy; but a leverage which will only tell as it is worked with persevering resolution. He claims a period of seven years for developing its full powers; and he pledges himself to consecrate his best energies to make it effect all that it is competent to effect. We need not say that this is the spirit by which victories are achieved. We earnestly wish that there were more friends of the people, loud in their advocacy of democratic sentiments, who were equally practical and equally persevering as Mr. Cobden.

Our correspondence will show the reader that there has been another turn-out of the students from the theological seminary at Newport Pagnell. We forbear comment until we hear what is to be said by the authorities, as well as what has been already said by the aggrieved parties; but such events, be the original cause of blame where it may, indicate a very unhappy system of discipline.

"The National Conference" in Dublin has unquestionably proved a failure, whether as respects numbers, influence, or talent. The persons who had convened the meeting appear to have studiously absented themselves on the occasion. Of the long list of Roman Catholic prelates, magistrates, landed proprietors, civic functionaries, and merchants, who had signed the requisition, very few appear to have been present. But it was the tone of the meeting, rather than the attendance, that deprived it of its moral influence. Besides Mr. Duffy, the two principal speakers were Mr. Maurice Leyne, one of the State prisoners of last year, who indulged in an incoherent rhapsody on the repeal of the Union, and who exulted before his audience, "that he who addressed them stood before them a defiant and exultant reprobate,"—and Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who having (as we hope) terminated his connexion with the National Reform Association in England, must needs cross the water "to erect the glorious standard of freedom," &c. &c. The whole display was most disheartening to those who were in hopes that earnest-minded Irishmen were disposed to give up vapouring and set to work. The new "Irish Alliance," judging from the circumstances of its birth, will prove nothing greater than a rival to Mr. John O'Connell's Old Ireland concern. In the midst of

these stage displays, the Encumbered Estates Commission is doing its work, and seems likely to be the means of introducing, to a considerable extent, a new and superior class of landed proprietors.

The mention of two other matters will exhaust our home topics. The one is a meeting of the Irish Church Mission, held in Exeter Hall, at which Dr. Hugh McNeile figured as chief speaker, and the tendency of which, with all our attachment to the principles of Protestantism, we must describe as evil, and evil only. The other is, the active preparation now making to obtain from Parliament, during next session, a law authorizing and commanding the entire cessation of Post-office business every Lord's-day. This is the proper basis upon which to place such a movement, and the less of personality mixed up with it the better.

The last act of the German farce has nearly been played out. The King of Prussia's new league of Northern States has called forth a menacing protest from Austria, who, having a large army in Bohemia, is able to support its threats by force. Here it might be supposed was imminent hazard of a rupture. Not a bit of it. The former is only acting a part. By and by the rival sovereigns will retire behind the scenes, shake hands, and probably laugh at their dupes. In fact, we learn that already another interview between them is soon likely to take place, when, no doubt, the King of Prussia will once more swear his devotion to absolutism, and promise to exterminate or shut up all such patriots as Waldeck, to whom the legal tribunals of his country have literally proved "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare."

The only other foreign or colonial news of the week that calls for especial notice, is the progress of the passive rebellion at Cape Town. The state of affairs, according to the latest advices, appears to be this—that the Governor, Sir Harry Smith, refuses to send away the "Neptune," with her 300 convicts, although not allowing any communication with the shore, and that the sturdy colonists withhold from him and his officials supplies of provisions. All that he can do is—to wait and starve, or at least to go on short commons, until he receives fresh instructions from home. Under these circumstances, the head of the Colonial Office has condescended to give way. We are glad that he knows when he is beaten. We learn from the *Times*, of yesterday, that the order in Council, under which these convicts were sent from Bermuda, will be forthwith revoked, and the necessary orders made at the same time for their further destination. "That, however, required some preliminary arrangements, which are now in active progress, for the establishment of a penal settlement in West Australia, at the desire of the leading parties interested in that district." The article in which this announcement is made is remarkable. It forms the last of a series, which it was thought derived their inspiration from the Colonial Office, and aimed to prepare the way for the peaceful separation of our leading colonies from the mother country. The *Times*, however, disclaims both imputations. If, however, the writer does not give expression to the views of Earl Grey at the issue of this ignoble struggle, he uses language and arguments with which all sensible Englishmen will agree. He is perhaps privy to Earl Grey's late repentance of his obstinacy, and is anxious to cover his retreat. This will account for the fact that from the same journal which has been setting forth the danger of giving way to the clamours of our colonies, we now learn that "the British people do not want to govern the colonists against their will—that they do not want either to bribe or bully the colony;" and are further told that the more independence they enjoy the better:—"Let the Cape be admitted to have *de jure* the power it exercises *de facto*. Let it have self-government. With certain reservations on points affecting the Imperial power, let the colonists have the entire control of their own affairs. Above all, let them settle their own quarrels with the Caffres, or the Griquas, paying for our troops and stores, should they happen to want them. There can be no doubt that this will lead to a greater economy of treasure and of blood, as well as to more pleasant and creditable relations with the neighbouring tribes." This is true enough; but if the *Times* and the Colonial Office had only advocated these sensible views at an earlier period, they would have saved themselves much disgrace. It is for the people of England to decide whether that is an equitable system of colonial government which, without regard to any principle involved in either case, coerces the weak, and succumbs to the strong.

MOTIVES AND MEANS.

In the judgment of a very considerable proportion, perhaps of a large majority, of the people of this country, public affairs are in a very unsatisfactory condition. We are at peace, it is true, within our own borders, and with foreign powers. Our lives are safe from aggression—our property tolerably secure from violence. But, as a nation, we are doomed to certain evils, and we have the

prospect before us of coming dangers. The evils are artificial, the dangers such as wisdom might avert. Industry sucked by idleness, is our bane—order overturned by sheer distress, is our peril. The classes who live by appropriating to their own use the fruits of other men's labour, are yearly increasing, and, as they become more numerous, they become, also, more unscrupulous. The classes who, in consequence of this gratuitous spoliation of industry, are prevented from living, except at the expense of the community, increase annually in the same ratio. Placemen and paupers multiply together—the last being chiefly the spawn of the first. The reproductive powers of the country cannot for ever bear this constantly-augmenting drain upon them. How much they are already weakened by it is impossible to calculate—but should the time arrive, which, if we go on in our present course, may be deferred, but must prove inevitable, and industry reels and falls under its growing burden, such anarchy would ensue as every friend of humanity must shudder to contemplate.

Our taxes for civil government amount to sixty millions annually, in round numbers—our local expenses, including the maintenance of the poor, to some twelve millions more—our Church Establishment absorbs, at least, in one shape or another, ten millions more. That is to say, the productive industry of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, must every year work out the worth of upwards of eighty millions sterling before it can touch a single atom of its own produce. The return made them for this enormous outlay is the maintenance of their institutions. What does this mean when fairly scrutinized in detail?

It means, that certain men, called bishops, shall live in palaces, and possess abundant means of displaying "hospitality" to certain men, called clergymen, who receive a comfortable income for duties which they discharge by proxy at about a tenth of what they enjoy. It means, that in every department of public administration there should be unnecessary work laid out to be done by men who are poorly paid, under the nominal superintendence of men who are provided for as gentlemen. It means, colonies retained and misgoverned in every quarter of the globe, for the sake of giving a show of occupation to a large army, and a large army fed, clothed, and transported from place to place, for the purpose of providing a respectable profession and income for as large a number as possible of superior officers. It means, Crown lands held for no end that is apparent but to furnish a field for barefaced speculation. It means, ship-building carried on at a most ruinous cost, that all the officers of each may receive pay from the day of laying down her keel, and that when finished, she may float upon her own shadow until she is broken up again. It means, fortifications constructed where defence is not needed, and stores manufactured and sent out to our colonial depôts to rot, and extravagance and waste everywhere, in order that the minor branches of great families, excluded by the aid of law from any share in the paternal inheritance, may be quartered on the public purse, and, under some show of serving the country, may live in moderate splendour upon what the toil of other men has produced. This is what is really meant by "the maintenance of our institutions in a state of efficiency;" and this is what swallows up more than one-half of the eighty millions a-year, which labour has to pay to idleness in this country. Under this stupendous evil it is that the people groan.

The commercial depression and physical suffering of which this immense abstraction from the resources of the people is the most prolific cause, are, after all, but a small portion of the evil which it creates. Year after year it precipitates to the bottom of society a thick sediment of extreme destitution, out of which slimy bed, as if in revenge, comes the larger portion of the immorality and crime with which our streets are infested, and our rural districts polluted. It condemns to a position in which the cultivation of the decencies and amenities of life is impossible, a large section of our working class—excluding them from all motive to nourish their intelligence, and destroying in them all sympathy with religious institutions. It aggravates ignorance, filth, and brutality. It generates intemperance, prostitution, and dishonesty. It eats away self-reliance, self-respect, self-control. It produces the dangerous gangrene of the social body. We must extirpate it, or it will extirpate us. The grand struggle now going on is between labour and idleness. This is the stronger party, that possesses the most formidable weapon. Whose will shall ultimately assert itself? That is the real question between the ruled and their rulers.

The mischief which we have but feebly described is perpetrated under the forms, and by means of the machinery, of law, for the ostensible purpose of government. The cure must be sought in the transference of this machinery, or rather of predominant power over it, from idleness to industry—from those who consume only, to those who produce and distribute. How can this radical change be best effected? What means have we at our disposal, fairly adequate to the end in view?

Shall we try force? No reasonable man will hear of it! It destroys more good than it rescues—produces more misery than it relieves—increases immorality whilst it aims to diminish it—creates new perils to stave off old ones. No, we must not have force. If high principles did not enjoin this lesson upon us, the lessons of experience would. Continental Europe has played out that drama since the commencement of 1848, and the moral it unfolds is, that violence only terminates in reaction—fights for freedom in the establishment of military despotism.

Shall we rely upon persuasion? The persuasion of whom? Our legislators? When are men made willing to disgorge their own gains? When will the strong be prevailed upon to surrender their spoil? No! there is no hope in this direction. It is only an appeal to the robber against his own robbery. We must attempt something more feasible than this.

Have we any other resource? Happily, we have—the constitution provides one—the forty-shilling freehold franchise. The instrument is one with which we cannot, it is true, do the work as quickly as we could wish—but it can be made to do it within a reasonable time—and it is strong enough to do it effectually. What, then, is our duty? What, our wisdom? Plainly, to use this power to its fullest capabilities. Let all grumbling condense into determined action. As the chairman of the meeting at the London Tavern on Monday night pithily observed, "The game is in our own hands"—if we do not play it out, we shall deserve to be beaten.

POVERTY'S VIRTUES AND VICES.

THAT "one half of the world knows not how the other half lives," is yet mournfully true, notwithstanding all that Christianity has done to teach men their identity of origin, nature, and destiny, the efforts of philanthropy to give effect to those teachings, and the boasted tendency of modern civilization to obliterate the demarcations of caste. Disraeli's "Two Nations" still exist in the bosom of one country, almost as distinct and hostile as when the hero of his "Sybil" first coined from the fact a now current phrase—separated by difference, not of colour nor of race, but simply of condition. The inhabitants of West and East London, though within an hour's journey, are scarcely better known to each other than those of the occidental and the oriental hemispheres—yea, St. James' and St. Giles', so closely contiguous as only to be divided by a parish boundary, have come to be types of the strongest contrast and completest estrangement. Until very lately, since a new class of writers have risen up,—the Ledyards and Buckinghams of our social wastes,—the dwellers in the latter were known to those in the former less accurately than are the Bedouins of the Desert.

"Until very lately," we say—for we know, and are very glad to perceive, that this increasing ignorance is giving way. The inquiry, extended yet minute, now in course of prosecution, at the instance and expense of the *Morning Chronicle*, and the progress of which is recorded daily in the columns of that journal, is at once one of the best results of a better spirit, and the surest promise of its growth. We have hitherto adverted only casually to these statements, reserving a resumé of the information they afford, and a deliverance of the many reflections they excite in our mind, till their completion. We cannot, however, withhold from our readers, with a word or two of comment, the following extract from a recent letter of our contemporary's metropolitan correspondent:—

"As a class, I must say that the workpeople that I have seen appear remarkably truthful, patient, and generous; indeed, every day teaches me that their virtues are wholly unknown to the world. Their intemperance, their improvidence, their want of cleanliness, and their occasional want of honesty, are all that come to our ears. As I said before, however, I doubt very much whether we should not be as improvident and intemperate if our incomes and comforts were as precarious as theirs. The vices of the poor appear to be the evils naturally fostered by poverty—even as their virtues are such as want and suffering alone can beget. Their patience is positively marvellous. Indeed, I have seen this last week such contentment, under miseries and privations of the most appalling nature, as has made me look with absolute reverence upon the poor afflicted things. I have beheld a stalwart man, with one half of his body dead—his whole side paralyzed, so that the means of subsistence by labour were denied him; and his wife toiling day and night with her needle, and getting at the week's end but one shilling for her many hours' labour. I have sat with them in their wretched hovel shivering without a spark of fire in the grate, and the bleak air rushing in through every chink and crevice. I have been with them and their shoeless children at their Sunday dinner of boiled tea-leaves and dry bread; and I have heard the woman, with smiling lips, not only tell me, but show me, how contented she was with her lot; bearing the heavy burden with a meek and uncomplaining spirit, such as philosophy may dream of but can never compass. The man and his wife were satisfied that it was the will of God they should be afflicted as they were, and they bowed their heads in reverent submission to the law. 'It may be hard to say why we are so sorely afflicted as we are,' said the heroic old dame; 'but we are satisfied it is all for the best.' In my last letter I told the story of the poor stock worker, who for three weeks had never laid down to rest, so that she might save a d'able parent from the workhouse. In the letter

before that, I had related the struggle of a girl to free herself from a life of vice which she had been driven into by sheer starvation. Indeed, not a day of my life now passes but I am eye-witness to some act of heroism and nobility, such as are unknown and unheard of among those who are well to do in the land."

Aye! Virtue among the poorest poor! A discovery, verily! And not virtue alone, but added grace. Not industry, frugality, integrity alone—adherence to right, preservation of purity, however sorely pressed—but such harder, rarer attributes as meek contentment, severe self-sacrifice, tender affection, religious faith and trust, are found blooming in these sunless regions of absolute destitution, where honesty might be expected to wear an everlasting scowl of churlishness, and a bitter disbelief in the love of God to accompany obedience to the laws of man. Not that these excellences are indigenous to poverty—on the contrary, they flourish in spite of it—miracles of morality and saintship. Developed, made notable by it, they are—just as the bunch of wild-flowers clustering in a crevice of a rugged rock, is the hardier for the blasts that beat upon its barren breast, and the brighter from the contrast they supply to the surrounding sterility. Away at once with that supercilious piety which affects to regard penury as the appropriate school for rearing Christian perfection—which bemoans in the person of its hypocritical professor the lot of competence as unfriendly to religious character—and with that canting sentimentality which would canonize the poor because they are so; which, because Jerrold has finely said, "Many a man who now lacks shoe-leather would wear golden spurs if knighthood were the reward of worth," sees a hero in every crossing-sweeper, and Wordsworth's pedlar in peripatetics, who, probably, much more resemble Canning's knife-grinder. We claim for our common, much-calumniated nature, and for those Divine influences which fall on every heart, as the rain falls alike on thankless sand and grateful soil, the honour of these rare beauties. If they were less rare, we should have no faith in that general law in which we now believe with daily-deepening confidence,—that continuous physical wretchedness is incompatible with moral character; and that, therefore, social amelioration must precede spiritual improvement.

BRITISH PREFECTS.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS have ever been the curse of great empires. Every schoolboy knows that one of the finest remains of ancient eloquence—Cicero's oration against Verres—we owe to the avarice, cruelty, and licentiousness of the Roman prefect at Sicily; and every bible-reader recollects how the kind intentions of the Persian monarch were thwarted by his Assyrian satraps. As the farther a planet is from the sun, the wider is its orbit and the weaker its gravitating restraint, so delegated authorities appear to consider themselves privileged to play the tyrant in proportion to the distance of their sphere from the central throne. We English, in inheriting or usurping the dominion of the Caesars, have come in for all the nuisances that used to burden the estate. We find the retention of our dependencies and possessions, with any credit or advantage to ourselves, more difficult than their acquirement. We augment the difficulty by allowing our aristocratic rulers to parcel out our provincial governments among their families and friends as unblushingly as Antony put all the crowns of Asia at the disposal of his "tawny-faced" Egyptian. We suffer all the disadvantages of having our dominions divided among a triumvirate of "world-sharers," without the consolation of being governed by great men. An adventurer founds a petty principality in the Eastern Archipelago—comes back to do homage for it to the Queen of England, and returns with the honour of English knighthood added to the barbaric title of Rajah. A parliamentary hack gets rewarded for his servility to a Liberal Ministry by the governorship of a cluster of islands off the shores of Greece—license, in plain, to rule a territory, about as popular as a good-sized metropolitan parish, with a sway far more arbitrary than that which his sovereign mistress would dream of exercising in the capital of her empire.

Within the last few days, detailed intelligence has arrived of the massacre, by a naval force, under the command of Rajah Brooke, of the Sareban Dyaks, on the coast of Borneo, to the number of 1,500 or 2,000. Like most barbarous tribes, the inhabitants of the Indian Isles appear to live chiefly by robbery or piracy, accordingly as their dwelling is inland or maritime. Europeans falling into their hands, meet, of course, with no more respect than their copper-coloured fellows. A body of these savages, the Rajah determined to exterminate, and appears to have executed his resolve with ruthless success. He brought to bear upon a fleet of a hundred prahus (native vessels), such restless agents of destruction as steam-ships and Congreve-rockets. The Malay boats were almost all sunk or destroyed, and the crews cut off in their attempts to escape by sea, or take refuge in the jungle. The Rajah and his friends returned home in triumph; and, in a speech delivered before a company of officers who feasted

him on his valorous victory, he indignantly repels, on the honour of a gentleman, the accusation of inhumanity, which even a Singapore paper had begun to launch at him. The *Times* endorses his defence, that only thus could he "advance civilization, and secure the safety of commerce." Perish the civilization and commerce that can only be advanced and protected by the immolation of human hetacombs! Had we not already incurred enough guilt on their behalf?

Sir H. Ward, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, is by no means so magnificent a despot. The commencement of his reign was signalized, as seems to have been usually that of his predecessors, by an insurrection, which results in no less than 21 executions, out of a population of 70,000. He, too, delivers an exculpatory harangue to his mimic parliament, and receives a reply very much like most of those documents. That the rebels were as brutal as they well could be, is too true; but the way to humanize the manners of a people is scarcely that of hanging up the ringleaders of every riot that a corrupt police chose to excite; and such seems to have been the origin of these Cephelonian conspiracies. Let us look to it, lest it come to pass that we make our name hated in every corner of the earth; and when the hour of our calamity comes upon us—when our own Saxon colonists rebel, and laugh at our threats of repression—the peoples whom we have permitted petty tyrants to oppress exult over our misfortunes and disgraces.

FRIGHTFUL CONSEQUENCES OF SEEKING FOR AN ESCAPE OF GAS WITH A LIGHT!—On Thursday, the 22nd instant, a dreadful accident occurred at the cotton-mill of Messrs. Swainson, Birley, and Co., Fishwick, near Preston, by which one man was instantaneously killed, and another fearfully injured. It appears that on Wednesday morning, Mr. Oddy, the manager of the mill, perceived an escape of gas, and gave orders for an examination of the pipes. On Thursday morning, about twenty minutes to seven o'clock, a labourer of the name of Thomas Lawson proceeded to search for the leakage. It being dark, he procured a lamp, when the gas from the main pipe immediately ignited at the mouth of a sewer. The consequence was, that the whole of the lights in the north-east portion of the mill were extinguished—upon which the weavers instantly threw their looms out of gear. The engine being relieved of a great proportion of its weight, acquired such a velocity from the impetus thus given to it that the fly-wheel was splintered to pieces. This engine (which was a small one, there being two in the factory) was situated at the east end of the large mill, and worked the looms in the north-east mill. The ordinary speed of the fly-wheel was about fifty revolutions per minute. One of the columns of the large engine was broken off, and the fragments were scattered in various directions: some to one end and some of the other end of the engine-house, which is eighty feet long. A partition wall two feet thick, dividing the engine-room, was levelled with the ground by the force of the shock. John Cooke, engine-tender, a man about sixty years of age, was dreadfully injured while endeavouring, as was supposed, to stop his engine. His right arm was torn off near to the shoulder joint, and he was also otherwise hurt; so much so, indeed, that his life was despaired of. He was struck by a fragment of the fly-wheel, and fell a depth of ten feet through a hole which had been made in the floor. The stop valve and chest of the engine (which was of forty-horse power) having been broken off, caused it to stop. Shortly after the accident, Henry Kirkham, manager in the throstle-room, was found lying behind the door of the south entrance to the engine-room. He was quite dead, having been struck on the head by a fragment of the wheel, and his legs also were broken. He was twenty-four years of age. A fragment of the fly-wheel penetrated the wall at the north end of the engine-room, which is eighteen inches thick. Another fragment was thrown through the window at the south end of the large engine-house. The small engine-house, where the casualty occurred, is twenty-eight feet by ten feet. The engine sustained comparatively little damage. The windows at each end of the engine-house were shattered to pieces. A portion of the hands, from 600 to 700 in number, will be deprived of work for a short time by the accident—probably, however, for not more than a few days.

THE LATE LORD MAYOR.—The Courts of Aldermen and of Common Council have discussed and passed votes acknowledging in suitable terms the splendid and honourable style in which the late Lord Mayor, Sir James Duke, passed through his year of civic rule. In each assembly there were slight tokens of adverse feeling; Alderman Sir Peter Laurie objecting to the praises given for performance of magisterial duties which were notoriously never attended to at all; and Councillors Lambert Jones, Anderton, and Lott, raising questions of etiquette on the late Lord Mayor's not having communicated, according to usual forms, his information of the Queen's late indisposition, "whereby the City had been deprived of her Majesty's presence" at the opening of the Coal Exchange. Votes of compliment were at last passed by the Aldermen unanimously, and by the Councillors with the single exception of Mr. Lott, who, amid laughter, held up his disapproving hand "at least three minutes longer than was at all necessary" for counting it.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

On Monday evening, a meeting was held at the London Tavern, in furtherance of the objects of the National (late Metropolitan and Home Counties') Freehold Land Society. The numbers present completely filled the large room of the tavern, and among the company on the platform were Mr. Cobden, M.P. Mr. J. Hall, Mr. C. Gilpin, Mr. S. Morley, Mr. J. Morland, Mr. A. Wilkinson, &c.

Mr. S. MORLEY having been voted to the chair, opened the business of the evening in a few observations referring to the objects of the society. They were there not for the purpose of mere theorizing—of deciding what points of the Charter, or what extent of suffrage, should be the basis of their operations—but to recommend a scheme to their consideration; a scheme by which, within the pale of the constitution and strictly within the limits of the law, they might give practical effect to their oft-repeated denunciations of what they considered misgovernment [hear, hear]. The scheme appeared to him to embrace advantages of a moral nature. It invited the working men to accumulate their savings to obtain political rights [applause]; but in order to do that, they must practise economy, industry, and self-denial; and thereby would be fostered a spirit of self-reliance, self-dependence, and, consequently, of self-respect [applause]. Looking around him, he could not avoid seeing two elements fraught with serious danger. He found among masses of his fellow-countrymen deep and intense suffering, united with a deep sense of wrong [hear, hear]. On the other hand, upon the part of a much smaller, though more influential class, he found intense selfishness, coupled by the resolution to stand by that which they conceived to be their rights. It was easy to talk of putting the people down, but the best way of putting the people down was by doing them justice [cheers]. It was a theory of the constitution that representation should be co-extensive with taxation, but to his mind the very reverse was the case; and while taxation was not regulated by the property, the franchise was [applause]. The working man could scarcely purchase any of the necessities of life without paying continually to the Government of the country, and upon inquiry it would be found how monstrous was the share of taxation paid by the working man. By a report made in 1842, it appeared that, of a revenue of £51,000,000, no less a sum than £39,000,000 was drawn from articles of food, drink, clothing, and raw materials [hear, hear]. He then adverted to the fate of the motions brought forward in the House of Commons by their veteran friend, Mr. Hume [cheers], and by Mr. Cobden. Those motions had been met by a cold, heartless, aristocratic negative, and by no one was that negative more cordially given than by their noble representative the member for London. It behoved the people therefore to bestir themselves, and never to rest satisfied until they obtained their just rights [applause].

Mr. COBDEN then presented himself to the meeting for the purpose of moving the first resolution, and was greeted with general cheers. He said that, if he understood the nature of that meeting, it was one for business purposes [hear]. They did not meet to-day as a part of the Birmingham society, which was formed and which was called the Birmingham Freeholders' Union. That was a society composed of gentlemen from all parts of the country, who chose to subscribe, to enable a committee, permanently appointed in Birmingham, to stimulate throughout the country, by addresses, the publication of a paper to be called the *Freeholder*, which would appear next month, and by every other means, the formation of the Freehold Land Society. The present meeting was not convened as part of an agitation like that, but to promote the objects of the National Freehold Land Society. The object of the society was to purchase large estates, comparatively speaking, and to divide them among the members of the association at cost price [cheers]. In that expression consisted the main force and main value of the association, and offered very great advantages to those who joined an association like the present [hear]. He did not need to tell the meeting that a great deal of the success of all associations of this kind depended, first, on correct calculations made on forming the society; and next, and perhaps greatest of all, depended on the character and stability of those who were responsible for the management of the society [hear, hear]. With respect to the calculations on which the society was founded, he should be sorry to allow this opportunity to pass without coming to a perfect understanding with all those concerned in the association as to what he proposed, as a member of the board of directors, to do in that capacity with respect to the shareholders. It had been stated, that the directors undertook to find freehold qualifications in counties at a certain sum—say £30—in the first prospectus, he believed, set forth by the society. When he heard the matter, he stipulated that the statement should be withdrawn, because he would not be a party to anything of the kind. He did not appear as one who had land to sell to anybody. He appeared for twelve months as a responsible director; and all he promised was, that what property was purchased whole should be divided for votes among those who bought it, and that the members should have the land at cost price [loud cheers]. Now, whether or not the cost were £20, or £30, or £40, or £50, was a matter on which he would not undertake to make any promise or pledge, because it was not a matter he could at all control. It had happened at Birmingham that a great number of votes had been created—that is, persons had bought land which qualified them to be put on the register

—for as little as £20; but that might be a lucky accident. He would not be a party, however, to deluding people into the belief that it was a regular thing [hear, hear]. Having cleared the ground on that point, so that there might be no misunderstanding, he next came to the consideration of the character of those who managed the affairs of such an association. He was happy to see the Chairman present on that occasion [cheers]. He was one of the trustees; and it was unnecessary to tell the meeting that he stood very well in Lombard-street [cheers]. The other gentlemen who were trustees were responsible men—not responsible in a sense restricted to pecuniary circumstances—but responsible men whom, if he were making his will to-morrow, he should be glad to make trustees for his children over every farthing. So far as the directors were concerned—leaving himself entirely out of the question if they pleased—he believed the affairs of the association were in truly responsible moral hands [cheers]. It was an obstacle—and he had some difficulty on the subject at first—that in making such an association they might not find freehold property in a convenient situation, and of a convenient size to carry out this qualification movement. But, from a conversation he had had with a brother director, he did not think there was an insuperable difficulty to the working out of this plan. It was perfectly true that in seeking to buy property they might not find it at their own doors. If they lived in a street of this metropolis they would not be able to buy freehold land for building, and for their own residence. But they must be content to go further from home, and invest their money in purchasing freehold land as some invested their money in Spanish Bonds, and others theirs in Russian or Austrian [laughter]. Others nearer home bought shares in railroads which were running all over the country, and many of them are running away [laughter]. But what he said was, "Give me a freehold investment on the earth, which does not run away," and he did not mind if it were in his own parish or in the next, or in one at some distance off; so as it was there, and he received his rents, by the aid of the penny postage it might be, he did not care though he did see it every day or not. With that reservation, that the freehold properties might not be at their own doors, he saw no difficulty in the matter. Many people thought the object of the association was to buy land, that people might be placed there in houses. That was not necessary at all. He might buy a piece of land for a garden, which might let. In the neighbourhood of a large town nothing was more sure. If they bought land within a moderate distance of any town, that land was sure to be increasing in value; for, whatever might effect agricultural land, the corn-laws diminished the price of food, the population increased in their towns, and if the population spread out of the towns, the land in the neighbourhood would rise in value. Though the foreigner might send a sack of wheat here, he could not send his garden-ground [laughter]. He spoke on a subject to which he had given his attention for more than six years. The plan was first adopted in the tactics of the Anti-corn-law League. Who originated the plan he could not say; he should be sorry to claim the merit for himself; but Mr. C. Walker, of Rochdale, was the first to act upon it before it was announced publicly, and from the moment that he (Mr. Cobden) announced the plan in the Free Trade-hall in Manchester he never doubted of the repeal of the corn-laws [cheers]. In the West Riding of Yorkshire—the great index of public opinion—with 37,000 voters, in 1841 Lord Morpeth was defeated on the question of free-trade, and two Protectionists were returned. He (Mr. Cobden) went into the West Riding with this 40s. freehold plan, and announced in every district that there must be 5,000 new qualifications made in two years, and they were made [cheers]. The opponents of the free-trade movement then raised the cry that the Anti-corn-law League bought the freeholds. Ridiculous! It was the men themselves that bought them, with the view of helping the League to obtain the repeal of the corn-laws [cheers]. The consequence of that movement was that Lord Morpeth afterwards walked over the course. In South Lancashire the result was the same in the course of three years, and the free-traders walked over the course. His friend on the platform, Mr. Russell, joined in carrying out the tactics in Surrey, and with the same success [cheers]. If the corn-laws had not been abolished at the time they were, but suspended only during a time of emergency, and there had been three or four years more of the 40s. freehold movement, he was not sure that that might not have been of more benefit to the country; for then they would have been able to carry half the counties in England [hear, hear]. After reflection for six years on the subject, and since he had returned from the continent, he had continued of the opinion, that if they wanted to make another change constitutionally and legally, it would be by the 40s. freehold plan, and by no other means [hear, hear]. Let them talk this over as men of common sense. How did they mean to effect the change? By violence and fighting in the streets? [General cries of "No!"] No; it did no good to try violence [hear, hear]. In other countries where the resort to physical force was adopted—in Switzerland, where, if they had to fight for their liberties, they go to the mountains with their rifles in their hands,—in Hungary, where they retreat across their barren heaths and put a couple of rivers between themselves and their enemy,—in Holland, where they let in the sea upon the country and drown their foes—such were the modes adopted by different people, who were obliged to fight for their liberties and employ physical force. But in this country, where the people used moral force, they saw a door left open so extensive that it

would admit every one who wished to qualify for the 40s. freehold franchise [cheers]. That constituted their mountains and rifles, their sandy plains and dykes. They must fight the enemy by the 40s. freehold franchise [cheering]. Having paid much attention to this subject, he would trouble them with two or three figures, and should astonish them when they found how little they had to do. In the first place, how many registered electors were there in the kingdom? As nearly as possible, 1,000,000 for the whole kingdom. Now, the total number of the county voters on the register in 1847, as appeared from a valuable return moved for by Mr. Williams, the late member for Coventry, was 512,300. How many of these did they suppose were voters as occupying tenants or tenants-at-will? 108,700. So they saw that all that boasted array of force which the squires rest on in the House of Commons, and which appeared so formidable to some others—namely, the tenants-at-will—amounted only to 108,700 in number. Why, half the money spent in gin in one year would buy as many country freeholds to counterpoise these 108,700 tenant-farmers [cheers]. He should surprise them when he let them know how very few people qualified for the counties. He would take three or four counties at random. In Hampshire, according to the last census, the male adults above 20 years of age amounted to 93,908, and the registered electors to only 9,223, being about one-ninth of the male adults; and the remaining 84,685 were not on the register. In Sussex the male adults above 20 years amounted to 76,677, and the number on the register to only 9,211, being one-eighth of the male adults, leaving 67,466 unregistered. The agricultural county of Berks had 43,126 males above 20 years of age; the registered electors were 5,241, being one in eight, leaving 37,885 above 20 years who were not voters. In Middlesex there were 434,181 males above 20 years of age, the registered electors being 13,781, or one in seven, leaving 420,400 above 20 years of age who were not voters; and in Surrey, of 154,633 males above 20 years of age, there were 9,800 registered electors, being one in 16, leaving 144,833 adult males who were not voters. If only one in ten of the men not qualified to vote in London and Southwark would purchase county votes in the neighbouring counties, they would be sufficient to return members who would vote for every good measure the meeting could desire [cheers]. In round numbers, among 16,000,000 of people in England and Wales there were 4,000,000 of adult males above 20, and 512,000 county electors; so that about one in eight of the adult males was on the county register, and 7-8ths had no votes [cheers]. The object, then, was to induce as many as they possibly could of those unenfranchised people to join this association, or by some means or other endeavour to possess themselves of a vote. He did not disguise it from himself that there was a class in this country which had not the means of buying a vote. The great bulk of the agricultural population of the peasantry were earning 8s. or 9s. a week. It was impossible to expect that a class placed in such circumstances should join. But, speaking of the shop-keeper, the mechanic, the artisan, of the great towns, there was not one of them who, if he resolutely set himself to work, might not possess a county franchise, in a few years. And, having the franchise, and being of the working classes, but of the aristocracy of the working classes [cheers], he would be in a position to help up his poorer brethren [loud cheers]. The freehold movement would be a long and hard struggle. He was prepared to join in that. If health and strength were given him, he was willing to give every working day for the next seven years some part of that time to the cause [great and continued cheering]. He did not propose this plan as an obstacle to any other plan which any other person might have in view. If any person thought of carrying reform in Parliament by any other means, he hoped that person would show what they were. He (Mr. Cobden) did not see his way. But let nobody that had any other popular object or great reform to carry in this country—if he did not co-operate with the association—look disparagingly on their efforts. For, in proportion as this 40s. freehold movement made progress, in the same proportion would they find the votes of the House of Commons on all Liberal questions would make progress [cheers]. And when he said it might be necessary to work for seven years to effect this object—that is, to effect a great change in the depositary of political power in this country—for that was their object, and he avowed it—but though he said there must be a seven years' struggle before they accomplished their object, it did not follow that they would not reap fruits before that time from the movement. Those whom they had to meet were wise people in their generation. They gave up the corn-laws when they found that the West Riding of Yorkshire, and South Lancashire, and East Surrey and Middlesex spoke out; and he had always said they would. In proportion as they showed themselves powerful so they would become fashionable [cheers and laughter]. If of any class as many put themselves on the register as possible, that class would find itself elevated politically and socially. If the mechanic class were taken, for example, nothing could so elevate them in the eyes of their countrymen as to show that they had a voice—and a considerable voice, too—in returning representatives; that the knights of the shire were indebted to them for their elevation, as well as to the squires. Taking the class of Dissenters, their very existence was ignored by county members. The most moderate measure of justice they could ask was, he supposed, the removal of church-rates [loud cheers]. Why, he did not believe there were ten county members would vote for that moderate instalment to the Dissenters. [A voice, "Perhaps not

five!" Perhaps not five. But he had heard most outrageous and insulting language from county members to Dissenters on that subject. And why? Because that really numerous and influential body had not guarded themselves for the protection of their religious liberties by a little careful forethought and prudent economy; they had not protected themselves in the acquisition of the dearest privileges that belonged to freemen. Throughout the country would be found bodies of religious Dissenters, who kept themselves apart from the excesses that produced poverty and degradation. These were the men they wanted. They told those men to put themselves on the county lists. They did not say to any class, "Come and gain exclusive influence." He was against class legislation, whether from below or above [cheers]. But if they wanted their legitimate rights respected, and their very existence no longer ignored in the country, let them come forward and promote the progress of the qualification movement. He wanted to infuse the good sense which swayed the people into the Government; he saw no way of doing so except by increasing the number of voters; and there was no other mode of proceeding, when they could not obtain their object by going to the House of Commons with applications which would be refused, but by joining in purchasing for themselves 40s. freeholds [great and repeated cheering]. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving

That this meeting is of opinion that the freehold land movement is eminently calculated, by encouraging saving and provident habits, to elevate the social and moral position of the working classes.

Mr. W. A. WILKINSON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. GILPIN moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting is further of opinion that the freehold land movement is eminently calculated, by encouraging saving and provident habits, to elevate the social and moral position of the working classes.

He observed, that the present movement had two characteristics, one political and the other moral; and he heartily sympathized with the political part of the movement, being an earnest and sincere advocate for the extension of the franchise even beyond what some beside him would extend it [cheers]. Still the most important feature of the movement was its moral characteristic [hear, hear]. In estimating the power of the country, he would not calculate the number of bayonets in her service, the number of her ships-of-war, or the grandeur of her palaces, but he looked to the moral character of her people [cheers], and to the extent in which they were their own governors and had a control over the governing power [applause]. It appeared to him that the present association was an extended building society coupled with the character of a savings-bank—a building society adapted to the wants of the higher class of mechanics, and to the middle and lower class of tradesmen. It was a highly moral movement, as it tended to encourage habits of providence, self-reliance, and economy [hear, hear], and he observed that with respect to the Birmingham Society it had been stated by the secretary that out of £15,000 paid by the working classes there, £11,000 had been saved from the public-houses. The working classes of this country spent £26,000,000 annually in strong drinks [a Voice—£52,000,000]; and from the calculations they had heard to-night they might easily estimate how small a portion of that sum laid aside for a few years would suffice to give to numbers the county franchise, and enable them to return for other counties representatives like the hon. member for the West Riding [cheers]. He concluded by wishing success to that and all kindred associations, which tended to improve the morality of the people while working out their political franchises.

A person in the body of the meeting, whose name was announced as Daniel Hopkins, of Billingsgate-market, here exclaimed, amidst much cheering, that he had been saving his halfpence for ten years, and was now ready to invest £10 in the society. He subsequently handed the sum mentioned over to the secretary.

Mr. W. J. HALL seconded the resolution.

Mr. JOHN CASSELL supported the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. COBDEN, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, stated that he had received a note, inquiring whether the first step in a right direction would not be a general registration of land for the purpose of facilitating the obtaining of secure titles. He hoped to see the time when land would be as easily transferred as railway shares or Consols, and the 40s. freehold movement would help to bring that very much about. But he was afraid it was not likely that with the present House of Commons they would be able to effect that reform, which required an act of Parliament. Another question was whether a single act of the Imperial Parliament might not frustrate the object by raising the franchise to £40 instead of 40s. ["No, no."] There was no danger of that. There were some things they could not do, and some they darn't do, and none dared bring forward a motion to do away with 40s. freeholds. They were too old and venerable to be touched [hear]. The office of the association would be made a sort of registry, where people would send intelligence as to what freehold property they had to sell, and others learn what freehold property they might purchase. This was a movement which must be carried out by individual efforts. In the League agitation he had said to a friend he had the poorest opinion of mere talkers; and, if the work of the League had been only that done on the surface, the repeal would not have been effected till doomsday. It was by talking with friends, by correspondence—and that was the way he proposed to be useful. He would move some

one who would move a neighbourhood. He hoped every one considered himself a missionary in the cause; and the silent men thus had it in their power to do a great deal in promoting their common object.

The Chairman having returned thanks, the proceedings terminated at ten o'clock.

THE LATE EXECUTIONS AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

"A Catholic priest" wishes to inform the public through the *Times*, "that with us the holy communion is never given except after previous confession and absolution, and that absolution is not given without sufficient evidence of penitential sorrow. The administration of holy communion to persons in the state in which the Mannings are described to have been, would have been regarded by any Catholic priest as an act of the most fearful sacrilege."

Mr. J. Swaine, one of the jury on the late trial of the Mannings, writes to the *Daily News*,—"Measuring the painful and anxious feelings of every one subject to serve on juries with those of my brother jurymen and my own on the late solemn trial, I am convinced that no one of them but will be glad of an alteration in the law, saving them from the responsibility and doubts connected with delivering a verdict of life or death on our fellow men. And I trust my name, made notorious by publication (of which I do not see the wisdom), or those of my brother jurymen on Mannings' trial, may still have greater notoriety as being the last jury by which our fellow-creatures were sent to suffer death on the gallows, as the penalty of the broken law of this land; and that in future, time will be given for true repentance and reconciliation with an offended yet merciful God."

The *Times* of Saturday has the following letter from Mr. Bright:—"Sir,—In your leading article of this day on the question of capital punishments, you make a quotation from my letter to the Chairman of the late meeting, and apply it to Mr. Charles Dickens. I think I need hardly say, that you do me great injustice, and I am not sure that Mr. Dickens himself receives much better treatment at your hands. My observation could not possibly apply to Mr. Dickens, because he is well known to hold the strongest opinions against capital punishments, whether in public or private. Mr. Dickens wrote some powerful letters in the *Daily News* nearly four years ago, in condemnation of the barbarity and uselessness of putting criminals to death; and I am quite sure no man with his intellect and his heart can have gone back in his opinion on this question from an observation of what has taken place since that period. I understand Mr. Dickens now to hold the same views on this subject, and to propose private executions only as something not so brutalizing to the multitude as the present system. I can understand and appreciate his motives; he cannot yet get all he wishes, but is anxious to remove a part of the evil. I do not wish to enter into any discussion of the main question, but I may perhaps be allowed to add, that I have derived great satisfaction from reading your articles upon it during the present week, because you give up the only arguments on which Parliament can possibly continue the infliction of the death penalty.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully, JOHN BRIGHT.—Rochdale, Nov. 21."

THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S, in reference to the statement of the Rev. H. Christmas, that he was in favour of the abolition of capital punishments, says, in a letter to the *Times*:—"I did not express to him, nor am I aware that I ever expressed, an unqualified opinion in favour of the abolition of capital punishment. My opinion on that point would depend on the nature of the punishment which, in cases of atrocious guilt, is to be substituted for that of death. I have, indeed, my private opinion on that point also; and it inclines me to believe that capital punishments might be safely and beneficially abolished; but I am not at all sure whether I could 'concur with the advocates of abolition' who delivered their sentiments at the meeting, as they seem all to have avoided making the slightest reference to what appears to me an essential element of the question."

DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—DENS OF MEN AND OF WILD BEASTS.—Yesterday evening week, Mr. C. Cochrane addressed, at the Music-hall, Store-street, a number of the parishioners of St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury, on the necessity of improving the dwellings of the poor. He adduced a number of facts collected from personal observation that morning, showing the crowded state of the lodging-houses; of these one may suffice. In a single room on the ground floor of No. 1, Church-lane, 12 ft. by 8, he found 23 persons lying on the floor. He contrasted this accommodation with the dens provided for the animals at the Zoological-gardens, Regent's-park. The lion's den was 22 ft. by 8, and his sleeping-place 22 ft. by 4, being four times the space in which he had found 26 persons huddled together. The lioness had a day room of 11 ft. by 8; the tiger, 23 ft. by 8; and both had spacious bedrooms [laughter]. An Esquimaux dog had a den, 11 ft. by 8, with a sleeping-place; and two hogs had a sty 5 ft. by 9, and a sleeping-place beside. At the close of the address "a Dwelling-improvement Committee" was formed.

THE Aldermanship in the Corporation of York filled by Mr. G. Hudson, was on Friday declared vacant, in consequence of Mr. Hudson having been absent six months, and not being a resident of the city.—*Wakefield Journal*.

LEAVES FROM LIFE, PICKED UP DURING FOURTEEN YEARS' RESIDENCE IN THE WEST INDIES.

By NEVILLE WILLIAMS.

CHAP. IX.—THE THREE PLASTERS.

It is a very old proverb, "He that has himself for his physician, has a fool for his patient;" and every-day experience proves this "wise saw" true in a thousand "modern instances." I have, for the sake of a generous and too-easily imposed on British public, who have been trying to appease the West Indians, first with twenty millions, and since then with immigration loans and comfortable lord bishops,* endeavoured—not, perhaps, very skilfully, but certainly quite truthfully—to point out the sore place in the very heart of West Indian society. Had our friends across the Atlantic been wise enough to have called in a physician in time, they might have recovered; but, as it is, they now have the rattles, and must die. The worst of the matter was, they determined to be their own doctors, on the principle that they had always been their own masters; and, with characteristic sagacity, after the House of Assembly and Council, not only in Jamaica, but in the other islands, had sat in solemn consultation over the patient, they came to something like this unanimous decision: "The case is very bad—circulation very languid—pulse very low; bad complaint in the chest; an old chronic disease, inherited from past generations; more than skin deep; in the blood, sir, and nowhere else; very plain to see the issue; patient gets more and more exhausted after each stimulant, and starts spasmodically, and begins to clutch at everything; and, therefore, all that is necessary is an external application; just put a plaster on; if that does not do, another, and then another, and all will be well; the patient will come round, and be hearty in less than no time, beyond all doubt." Such was the "lame and impotent conclusion" of the Jamaica House of Assembly in the year 1840, persevered in 1841, repeated 1842, tried again from 1843 to 1847, and now at last pronounced a failure, and the patient left to take his chance.

The three plasters for the sore place were these:—European immigration, African immigration, and Coolie immigration: these were to be the real "Poor Man's Friend Plaster," and no mistake, if he didn't get up and go about his business, as brisk as ever, in the twinkling of a bed-post.

Concerning the history and mystery of these three plasters, their preparation and putting on, I might write three volumes if my readers' patience permitted; such is not my purpose, as these brief chapters will testify.

It is a general idea in Fenchurch-street and about the docks, and amongst the dowagers of Belgravia, that the gentlemen in the West Indies have been cruelly impoverished and shamefully treated by the mother country. To such a paroxysm of spite did this feeling rise at one time, that there was quite a storm in that slop-basin, for the West Indians talked very loudly about cutting with England and joining the United States. They would have nothing more to do with London—they would ruin Bristol—they would make Manchester shut up shop, and bring the whole British nation to its senses. Threatened folks live a long while, and Great Britain mercifully survives to the present time notwithstanding. But the readers of the *Nonconformist* shall judge for themselves of the extreme poverty of these unhappy West Indians by the expensiveness of the plasters they purchased. In the year 1843 that sapient body called the Jamaica House of Assembly, chosen by 2,000 electors out of a population of nearly 600,000, passed, among other votes, the following three neat items, payable out of the taxation of the island for that and the coming year. Bear in mind the money is sterling—money current with the Lombard-street merchants:—

For a Lunatic Asylum in Kingston ..	£20,000
For the Island Police.....	43,000
For Immigration purposes	30,000

Belgravians! look at the thousands upon thousands thus voted away by your representatives abroad; but never again say you were ruined by the British. However, it is only of immigration I am about to speak, and only of one of the three plasters; the first, European immigration, at the present time.

No sooner was it resolved to try European labourers than the plan was put into execution. As the bitter found himself bit when the black population refused to work for nothing, agents were despatched to Germany, to Scotland, Ireland, and England, to procure immigrants. A bonus of £5 a head was given to every one who introduced a white labourer. A Mr. Lemonius, on the north side of the island, whisked himself across the Atlantic, went to Saxony, chartered a vessel, and brought out the first ship-load of German immigrants. They were located on sugar estates in Trelawney and St. Elizabeth, but soon left, wandered about the country, and died.

* The salaries of colonial bishops are not paid by the colonists, but by an annual vote of the House of Commons—generous Britishers!

The "Columbus," * Captain Sainthill, brought out, I believe, the first English immigrants: they were destined to one of Mr. Mitchell's properties, and Mr. Drummond's coffee property, Belmont. A pretty set they were: for the sake of the *bonus* they had been selected any where and any how: broken-down journeymen tailors, second-hand prize-fighters, dog-fanciers, horse-jockies, and all kinds of men and women, without characters and without clothes, each one costing the island £5 at his introduction, to say nothing of additional police required to keep them in order when well, and additional hospitals to make them better when ill, were now in the island to make your sugar, and their fortunes. There were some Irishmen amongst them, several of whom previously had tried their fortunes in Spain fighting for Don Pedro, some of them as desperately wicked, as they were fine, athletic fellows, ripe for anything. One of them was asked by a friend of mine where his character was from his last place? "Faith, sure, said he, but they told me we didn't want a character in Jamaica!" How true! Nobody required that! the less the better. Of those who went to Leicesterfields and Belmont, I knew a great deal: intractable and violent when on the estates they were mostly in the stocks; and when off the estates mostly on the treadmill. The men had all been deceived, their blood was up, and they would take no nonsense.

Here's a scene at Belmont:—[The reader must understand that these people were promised an annual supply of clothing from England, for themselves, wives and children, and must suppose that the day has come for its distribution, and that all are there exasperated, saucy, and half tipsy with new rum]:—

"Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,
And he that kneads the dough: all loud alike,
All learned and all drunk."

Manager loquitor.—"Now you chaps, here's your clothing: come for your shoes first."

People [aside].—"Some he don't want hisself: wouldn't fit he, so he thinks he can fleabite we with them: blow me if I don't give him a teaser if he says much to me."

Manager loquitor.—"Here, this pair will just fit your son: come, take 'em, and be thankful."

Wife takes the shoes, and throws them violently in the manager's face, "There, that's for you, think my boy is ever going to wear such shoes?"

Manager.—"Call the constable and put this woman in the stocks." Constable comes, and the woman is marched off, followed by the body of immigrants: after being put in the stocks and locked up, the people break the door open, destroy the stocks, and release the woman.

Scene next day.—[Stipendiary magistrate present; manager ditto; people ditto, looking careless and impudent.] Manager loquitor: "These people put me in fear of my life continually, and last night they rose up in actual rebellion, and threatened to destroy my property."

People [aside].—"I say, Bill, that's what you call a jolly stretcher. I cuts no more cane and picks no more coffee for him."

Magistrate [After hearing the case].—"You see, friends, I have no alternative; here is the Immigration Ordinance; you know the provisions of this law, and signed articles of agreement in London before you sailed."

People.—"Beg your pardon, sir; never saw them till we were down Channel, when Captain Sainthill showed them to us, and told us we needn't read them over, but just sign them, that's all!"

Magistrate.—"Well, hear me. Your manager and the bookkeeper distinctly swear so and so. I must fine you each £1, or send you to Chapelon House of Correction for ten days."

People.—"Can't pay the fine, sir; we've got no money. Old Drummond ain't paid us a rap ever since we come."

Magistrate.—"You should sue him, then, for wages."

People.—"Can't do that, sir; we ain't allowed to go off the property without a written leave of absence: t'other day I went to Parson B——'s without leave, and Mr. Drummond sent the constable after me."

Magistrate.—"Well, I don't want to be severe, but I must do my duty; you must pay the fine or go to gaol, unless Mr. Drummond will pass it over—ask him."

People.—"That's no go! That old fellow's got a heart like iron, and he'd skin a penny flint, even if he broke a twopenny knife doing it. Do you think we was a going to see a woman put in the stocks and take it easy?"

Magistrate.—"Well, I must do my duty."

Exeunt people, marched off to Chapelon, ten miles distant, to walk there under a tropical sun.

That was the way sugar was made by European immigrants. Was it likely that people of such character, so deceived and so cheated when they did work, were likely to help Jamaica? The fact is, immediately after freedom all old servants ought to have been discharged:

* Many other vessels followed immediately, with English immigrants.

† Costs twopence a half pint.

those who have had slaves are not fit to deal with freemen!

This is only half the story. What and if the managers seduced the immigrants' wives and daughters? and—but I forbear—people at home can guess it! in Jamaica they know it, and feel no shame in glorying over their conquests.

Well, and what became of these immigrants? They died, that was all; within two years of their coming to Jamaica, nearly all were in their graves; some died in gaol, many in the lunatic-asylum, and most of all in the hospital. The plaster was taken off and thrown to the dogs.

Let us hear one of the bettermost sort of immigrants tell her own tale:—"I was engaged at Aberdeen by Mr. Rose, of Pennants, to go to Dr. Davy's estate in Manchester. I was to have a house rent-free, ten shillings a week, the milk of a cow for my wife and family, and as much rice and salt fish as I wanted. Well, sir, I came out and went to the estate, and, first of all, there was no house; master said, I should have it rent-free, but I must build it first, and he, says he, never made any bargain to give me any wages, but I was to work for nothing the first year for my board and doctor's bill; so I have left, and come to ask advice; here's the agreement, signed before I left Scotland."

I told the man, I would give him meanwhile a lodging while I consulted that heart of oak, old Sir Lionel Smith, on this and a number of other similar cases that were coming before me. In the course of a day or two, Biddie (the man's name) had yellow fever, died, and was buried by myself; that day week, I did the same sad office for his only child; and now a poor widow, childless, not three months in the island, was left in my charge. She also took the fever, but survived; and as soon as she was able, I made arrangements to send her home to Scotland. Those who had enticed them out refused the slightest assistance, but a subscription was got up, to which many of the black people gave a trifle; a kind captain happened to be at Salt River (to his honour I mention the name of Captain Thomas)—and the unfortunate widow, after crossing the Atlantic, losing her husband and son, returned home within six months of leaving Scotland. Lying now before me is a letter she wrote me immediately on her return to Scotland, and will tell, in her own way, how the blessing of the stranger ready to perish came upon me:—

Fordyce, near Aberdeen, June 15, 1842.

To Mr. WILLIAMS, ESQ.—

SIR,—I hereby do take the liberty, and it is my great duty before my Creator to return my humble, sincere, and grateful thanks to your Honour, and great is the Number that says and shall maintain that your wonderful mercy and goodness towards me in Jamaica shall be rewarding and honouring you through Eternity, and remembered in this Place after we expire. Sir, all that heard of your Bountiful mercy to me and mine, admires with both their Prayers and Praises for your wonderful true Christian sympathizing spirit in taking pity upon me with such immense trouble and expenses. It was an action well worthy of Recording, and shall be so to you Sir for ever and ever.

Sir, I arrived Safe in my own Country, and to my own Friends, and the Captain was exceeding kind to me in my extremity and dangerous condition, and has fulfilled all your commands towards me, and oh may this find Mr. Williams, and Mrs. Williams, and Miss and Master, in a good condition of health, My tens of thousands of Blessings to them with Prosperity here and hereafter. Sir, I have nothing more particular to say but returning my humble thanks and grateful compliments and Blessings to you most right honourable Sir, I am your most obliged

and Humble servant

CHRISTIAN BIDDIE

whose husband died in Jamaica.

I must close this sketch of European immigration, only adding, what every body knows, that in consequence of the reckless expenditure rushed into by all classes as a kind of desperate effort to keep up the old system, that within four years failures took place in the city of Kingston alone, which resulted in a loss to English creditors of at least £2,400,000, and there were then no laws for their protection. And the West Indians intend applying next Parliament for money to buy another plaster. Will they get it? To keep their places, the Whigs will probably buy the West India interest.

At a General Court of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, on Friday, Mr. Frank Foster was appointed engineer to the commission,—as a practical man of high qualifications, competent to devise and superintend the works of the commission, and to have entire control over the surveyors and their operations,—at a salary of £1,300 a-year, with £200 a-year for travelling expenses. Mr. Foster has been many years in Mr. Robert Stephenson's office; and his abilities and experience were spoken of by the commissioners in very high terms.

A SWINDLER is busily at work at present imposing upon the affluent and humane by making applications for relief in writing in the name of Mrs. Mary Howitt, representing that lady and her family to be in distressed circumstances and requiring pecuniary aid, for which, we need not say, there is not the slightest foundation. Mrs. Howitt has written to the daily papers to say that the letters of application are a gross forgery.

The Hungarian committee in London have received £1,119. A residence has been provided in Hyde-park for the reception of the refugees.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

M. PIERRE BUONAPARTE.—In the French Assembly, on Thursday, M. Pierre Buonaparte defended his conduct in returning from Algeria. He combated with indignation the opinion, that a member of the legislative power, whatever might be the temporary mission it was thought proper to confide to him in virtue of the 85th article of the Organic Electoral Law, could be detained, contrary to his will, at a distance from the national sanctuary, where his duties claimed him. It was important that the Assembly, by a sovereign decision, should "repress the preposterous pretensions of a Government too ready to disregard the high character with which the representatives of the people were invested." He had reason to know, that the Republican institutions, to which he was devoted body and soul, were exposed to serious dangers. Though the injustice he complained of might have influenced his sentiments towards his colleague and relative, M. Louis Buonaparte, they could not do so towards the President of the Republic; and he warned the President to distrust the counsellors by whom he was surrounded. There was one in particular to whose suggestions the President readily listened, and to whom should be ascribed his deplorable acts. [Amidst cries of "Name, name!" and calls to order by the President, M. Buonaparte pointed to the vacant seat of M. de Persigny.] He then proceeded to state, that he had not returned from Algiers till his commission from General d'Herbillon was accomplished. General Hautpoul, the Minister of War, replied with animation and effect; and concluded by declaring, that if M. Pierre Buonaparte's doctrine were sound, the Government would find itself absolutely unable to confide a mission to a representative. An order of the day *motivé*, submitted by M. Pierre Buonaparte, was put to the Assembly, and was negatived without a single vote in its favour.

Towards the close of the sitting on Thursday, the Assembly rejected a motion by M. Anthony Thourret, censuring M. Dupin for his partiality as President.

The *Democratie Pacifique* was seized on Thursday for a political libel against the President and Government: it stated, that the President of the Republic had not paid his subscription of 50,000 francs towards the "Cités Ouvriers."

The National Assembly has increased the severity of the Combination Laws, in the hope of repressing violence among the operative classes.

M. Guizot is once more in Paris, and has appeared at a diplomatic reception.

A few days since, Louis Napoleon issued a decree, without consulting with the legislature, in reference to national education, and of his own motion settled the whole controversy in favour of the clergy. The question was a difficult one, and exactly of that kind which should have been left to the deliberation and decision of the people's representatives. The decree is a virtual defiance of M. Thiers, whose labours to preserve the authority of the university as against the priesthood had been unceasing.

General Lamoriciere, envoy at St. Petersburg, and M. de Beaumont, minister at Vienna, have sent in their resignation to the President of the Republic; their determination is founded on the recent change of Ministry here.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that diplomatic relations have been resumed between the Turkish Government and the Austrian and Russian Plenipotentiaries at Constantinople.

The *Akhbar* of Algiers, of the 15th, states that at Oran the cholera appeared to have ceased, and the population were regaining confidence; 1,700 persons had been carried off, of whom 1,100 belonged to the garrison.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—The Turin Chamber of Deputies, on the 16th inst., by 72 votes to 66, put off consideration of the treaty of peace with Austria till the rights of naturalization given to the Lombardo-Venetians, &c., at the beginning of the war, should have been provided for by a special law. The Chamber was immediately prorogued, and has since been dissolved.

TURIN, Nov. 19.—A deputation of the Opposition members waited on the King subsequently to the prorogation to entreat his Majesty not to dissolve the present Chamber, and offering the assurances of their devotedness to the throne, &c. The King made answer that the matter at issue was serious, and that, as a constitutional monarch, he should appeal to the country for its opinion; that he should convoke a new parliament, but would not alter the electoral law, though it was acknowledged that it required some modifications, but would consult his people after the manner sanctioned by the present Legislature. His Majesty added that his father, Charles Albert, had granted the constitution, but that if it did not exist, so sincerely was he a lover of the constitution, that he himself would grant it.

ROME.—It is still uncertain when the Pope will return to Rome. Letters of the 20th announce the arrival of Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, the resignation of Gen. Rostolan and M. de Corcelles. No intimation of the policy to be pursued by the new Commander-in-Chief has been given, nor is it certain that he can be received by the Cardinal Triumvirate before he presents his credentials to the Pope in person.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian troops in Lombardy had been placed on the war footing, and a winter camp had been

formed between Modena and Bologna, the advanced posts of which were in communication with a large body of troops assembled in Placentia.

LETTER FROM MR. COBDEN ON THE CRUELTY OF THE AUSTRIAN CABINET.—The *Kolner Zeitung* has published a letter addressed by Mr. Cobden to the Austrian Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Bach. Mr. Cobden tells Dr. Bach that he does not address him as Minister, but as an old acquaintance, whose liberal and humane sentiments made at one time a deep and lasting impression upon him (Mr. Cobden); that public opinion in England is shocked by the brutal violence with which the Austrian Cabinet treats the Hungarian chiefs; and that so unconscientious and bloody a policy must needs have the most deplorable results. Alluding to the "Bloody Assizes in the History of England," the writer reminds Dr. Bach of the discomfiture and downfall of James II. and of Jeffries, declaring, at the same time, that similar events are likely to happen in our own time; and that every deed of violence, no matter from which side it originates, must necessarily produce a reaction of the opposite extreme. Appealing to M. Bach in the name of humanity, and protesting that our civilized age cannot suffer any Alvas or Haynaus, Mr. Cobden adjures the Austrian Minister to protest against the butcheries of prisoners, the whipping of women, and the incarceration of children.

PRUSSIA.

THREATENED RUPTURE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The German and Belgian papers publish the following telegraphic despatch from Berlin:—"Berlin, Nov. 23.—The Austrian Cabinet has made a formal protest against the convocation of a German Parliament at Erfurt. The Austrian despatch containing this protest alludes to the probability of an Austrian armed intervention in the affairs of Germany." A Cabinet Council was immediately held at Berlin. The Council adopted the draught of the law on the elections for the Parliament, and agreed on the reply which it was proper to make to the Austrian protest. That reply has already been forwarded to Vienna. It makes an energetic defence of the rights of Germany, and declares that Prussia is prepared to run the risk of any, even of an armed, intervention on the part of Austria. The Prussian official *Gazette* publishes the resolution of the Administrative Council respecting the elections for the Parliament, which are now officially and publicly fixed for the 31st of January, 1850.

TRIAL OF WALDECK.—Advices from Berlin, referring to the process against Waldeck, states that not a single voice has been raised in defence of this shameless and disgraceful affair, while all who have the courage to utter their thoughts on the matter are unanimous in their condemnations. The Government will find it a task of no little difficulty to wrest from its own head the blow which it has itself struck.

STATE EDUCATION.—In the Second Chamber of the Prussian Legislature, the discussion of those articles of the constitution which relate to the education of youth has been proceeding. Resolutions have been adopted placing all private and public establishments of education under government supervision; compelling parents and guardians of children to send them to the schools for suitable education; and allowing any person of moral habits and the requisite attainments to discharge the office of teacher. The Articles of the Constitution relating to the organization of the public schools as amended, are as follows:—"Art. 21. In the arrangements of the public schools the differences of religious creeds are as much as possible to be regarded. The organs of the several religious congregations are to take part in the conduct of the schools. The external management of the schools is to be made over to the Commune. The State places the teachers, chosen from the persons qualified, under the legal authority of the Commune." All that now remains for the Chamber to do is to agree with the Upper House on the various amendments and clauses that have been postponed.

TURKEY.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—A letter from Orshova of the 6th inst., in the *Wanderer*, has the following account of the translocation of the Magyars and Poles from Widdin to Shumla:—"The old city of Widdin, that old heap of ruins and neglected walls, has now lost that ephemeral importance which it derived from the residence within its walls of the fugitive Hungarians. The Hungarians have left Widdin; neither voluntarily, nor, indeed, against their will, for every step which they take away from the Austrian frontier, and from Russified Wallachia, gives them more of safety and liberty. The transference of the fugitives to Shumla does not look like consigning them to the interior of the country; for Sophia and Philopol would have been more fitting for the latter purpose, and it is now expected their stay at Shumla will be short, and that the Turks will soon send them to Varna. When the news of the removal of the fugitives came to Widdin, M. Kossuth addressed them in one of his famous speeches, which, this time too, told upon them as usual. He mentioned the glorious resistance of the Porte, the generosity of the Padishah, and the never-dying glory of Turkish hospitality. According to him, the removal of the fugitives to Shumla was but another proof of the desire of the Turks to protect him and his friends. He talked of the energetic attitude of England, and prophesied another war, another series of victories, and last, not least, the liberty of the Hungarian nation. He was violently cheered; and the temper of the fugitives was the more favourable for Turkey from the fact of the Sultan having sent a considerable sum of money to

the poorer fugitives. Their exit from Widdin was thoroughly oriental. We learn from the statements of eye-witnesses that it offered the spectacle of a strange mixture of splendour and poverty. The chiefs of the emigration were on horseback, and at their side were the mean-looking Turkish carts of those who would not, or could not, go on horseback. Men in uniforms covered with gold were interspersed with men in Honved coats, and those, too, rather the worse for wear. There were carriages filled with women, and the whole was surrounded by an escort of Turkish horsemen. On the 30th of October the road from Widdin to Shumla was crowded with curious spectators, a rumour having gone abroad that the first convoy was to leave the city on that day. The curiosity of the public was gratified; for a troop of 400 Poles appeared, with Murat Pasha (General Bem) riding at the head of their column. Murat Pasha is a little man: his face is covered with scars. The Poles were dressed in various costumes: their caps alone were distinguished by their national colours. They were accompanied by Messaros and Count Vay. On the following day Count Monti led his countrymen away from Widdin: they looked more soiled and worn, but also by far merrier than the Poles. The 165 men who composed the third body were a motley crowd of all nations: they had all embraced the Mahomedan faith. At their head rode Ferrat Pasha (General Stein), with his adjutant Orosdy, and Kiamil Pasha (General Kmettz) with his staff. The last body, 320 strong, left Widdin on the 3rd of November. It was led by Kossuth. He wore a large hat with a white feather. He was surrounded by Messars, Egressy, Balogn, and others, and followed by the Count and Countess Kasimir, Batthyany, Colonel Asbatt, and Councillor Francis Hazman. The people of Widdin were sorry to see them go away. The lower classes, in particular, looked upon the magnates and generals with that feeling of respect and awe which a great misfortune always commands from men of strong religious feelings."

Despatches have been received at Constantinople, announcing that the Emperor of Russia will be satisfied with the safe-keeping of the Hungarian and Polish refugees by the Porte until they can be removed to some other country.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

Sir H. G. Ward has issued a proclamation to the Cephalonians, granting an amnesty in favour of all persons implicated in the events of August and September last, with the exception of two prisoners—Cutivevi and Nicholas Metaxas.

Later advices contain the report of a speech of the Lord High Commissioner of the united states of the Ionian Islands to the Legislative Assembly, on the 10th of November, 1849. "The total number of capital punishments," says his Excellency, "inflicted in Cephallonia between the 26th of August and the proclamation of the amnesty on the 26th of October, was twenty-one, in which are included Theodore Vlacco, the priest Nodaro, and the other leaders and sub-leaders of the conspiracy who have taken part in every crime committed between the 26th of September, 1848, and the massacre of the Cavaliere Nicolo Metaxa, with his four unoffending servants, in August, 1849, at Scala. Which of these men was I to pardon? Vlacco, who killed with his own hand, and in cold blood—not in battle—Captain Parker, in May, 1849, the Cavaliere Metaxa, and Baldo, the Primate of Trojanata? or Nodaro, named by his own countryman, Papa Listi, the apostle of assassination? or Caralambo Dracato, and Panagin Siliwerdi, two of the men who murdered Signor Constantino Metaxa, by firing a musket-ball through each ankle, and leaving him to die in lingering tortures? or Anastasio Dracato, who pursued the wife (now the widow) of that unfortunate gentleman into a vineyard, and brutally outraged her, after threatening to kill her child in case of resistance? Yet these are the offences to which I am told that I ought to have extended a generous clemency. These are the crimes, for punishing which I am denounced as the enemy of the Hellenic race, and of the Greek religion." His Excellency also informed the Assembly, that "the entire subject of the comprehensive reform in the constitutional system of the states, for which it was the object of the resolutions of May last to provide, is at this moment engaging the anxious consideration of her Majesty's advisers; and that the Assembly may rest assured, that in regard to the ballot, as well as every other particular, her Majesty's decision will be determined solely by her solicitude for the welfare of the Ionian people, and that she will freely give her assent to every measure which she may be satisfied will prove conducive to that great object."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Six days' later intelligence has been received from Cape Town. On the 21st September, the Anti-Convict Association held a special meeting. The Governor's answer to the letter, adopted by the public meeting, of which we gave some account in our last, was expected at two p.m., but does not appear to have been received. It was published, along with a proclamation, declaring that the Governor would take upon himself the responsibility of preventing the convicts from landing till he received an answer from Earl Grey to a despatch, still in the colony, in an *Extraordinary Gazette*, on Monday the 24th of September.

A meeting of the Anti-Convict Association was held on the 25th, at which the following resolution was passed:—

The letter to his Excellency the Governor, adopted at a former meeting, and his Excellency's reply as published in a *Gazette Extraordinary* was submitted to the meeting, and it was unanimously resolved, that the whole bar be consulted on

the question of the legality of sending away the "Neptune" raised by his Excellency.

At both the meetings of the association (on the 22nd and the 25th) it was unanimously resolved that the pledge not to hold intercourse with the "Neptune," or furnish supplies to the naval station or Government so long as the vessel remained at the Cape, should be strictly enforced, with the following exceptions, recapitulated by Mr. Fairburn, on the 22nd: "There is an express resolution declaring that clergymen, judges, medical men, gaolers, and executioners, may perform their functions upon the convicts without coming within the pledge."

At the meeting on the 22nd the following statements were made:—Mr. Watermeyer stated that he had learned that yesterday afternoon a requisition had been sent to the navy contractor at Simon's Town for 750lbs. of meat; and the answer given was, that he could not get meat himself from Cape Town. Capt. Vanrenen said, Mr. Breaks, the victualling agent, had come up to town to-day, complaining that he could not get milk for his breakfast [laughter]. Mr. Faure observed, he had been informed that the 6th Regiment had been ordered to draw their rations last night. It should be seen to, that these were not given to the convicts. Mr. Villiers stated that this was not correct. The 73rd had drawn their rations at night, according to an established arrangement; the 6th drawing theirs in the morning.

The Governor is stated to have observed to the gentlemen who waited upon him—"You will have a very bad dinner if I go without, I tell you candidly." The reply to this insinuation was a resolution on the part of the Cape Town Association to instruct and encourage the rural inhabitants to withhold supplies, even though themselves and their families should be left to subsist upon the rice in the Cape Town stores. In letters from Cape Town, it is stated that the Governor and Commodore Wyvill were compelled, in the then state of affairs, to have bread made in their own houses.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE CHOLERA IN SIAM.—A correspondent of the *Straits Times* writes:—"I regret to say that the cholera, that awful visitation of God, has, in its onward march, reached Bangkok, and made most fearful ravages among its thoughtless multitudes. On Sunday, the 17th of June, a few cases occurred within the city walls and near the palace: by the Tuesday following it had so increased that eighty bodies were carried to a 'wat' for burning. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday it raged, so that its horrors were beyond all description. You could not walk out, even for a short distance, without witnessing the dead bodies lying in all directions, and seeing persons attacked while walking from one place to another, who perhaps oftentimes never reached their homes. So great were the number of deaths, that they found it impracticable to burn them all; and many were buried, and multitudes more thrown into the river, just as they had died. You may form some conception of the numbers by knowing that in many of the wats 400 (or nearly that) were burned in a day. They were brought and laid in piles, and fuel applied, when they were consumed like heaps of logs. No parade; no funeral; no other object but to hasten them away to the wat, where they often were left to be burned by those who would attend it, or left to putrefy on the ground. Perhaps in the three days last mentioned not less than from 2,000 to 3,000 died daily; and at the end of twelve days it was known that more than 20,000 had fallen victims to its fearful ravages. Since that time it has very much abated, but has by no means ceased. Among those who have died were very few of the higher classes. However, among that small number was Khan Khun Bodin, a noble of high rank and great influence, a man of age and experience, who was commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces in the late war in Cochinchina. The mortality is said to have been not so great among the Chinese as among the other portions of the inhabitants. It is thought that within a radius of twenty-five or thirty miles not less than 30,000 have been swept off by this fatal scourge within two or three weeks. The Singapore authorities have directed all vessels from Siam to be examined, and those with a foul bill of health to be placed in quarantine."

Mr. More O'Ferrall arrived at Malta on the 9th of November, and resumed the reins of Government.

The total deaths in New York during the cholera visitation were 15,219. Of the above there were 8,086 from cholera and bowel complaints.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.—A letter has been received by a mercantile house in the city, from Mr. Roberts, the President of the Republic of Liberia, who visited this country last year. "I am happy to inform you," he says, "that our public affairs are going on smoothly, though our late efforts for the suppression of the slave-trade, and some considerable amounts we have had to pay for new territory, have rather embarrassed us pecuniarily. I think we have great cause for encouragement. Our relations with the natives are of the most friendly character. Commerce is increasing, and our citizens are giving more attention than ever to agriculture." He announces the extinction of the slave-trade at the Gallinas, and expresses a hope that by the purchase of that territory on behalf of the Republic, the revival of the traffic may be put beyond possibility, in which case the total extent of free coast in that part of Africa will not be less than 700 miles. The sum contemplated for the purchase of the Gallinas was understood to be only £2,000, and a contribution of £1,000 towards the purpose has been offered to President Roberts by Mr. Samuel Gurney. A gentleman at Cincinnati, in the United States, it is said, has also volunteered £400.

M. ARBAN, the celebrated French aeronaut, who

in September last crossed the Alps in his balloon, has at length paid the penalty of his temerity. He ascended from Barcelona a few weeks ago, and no intelligence had been received of his whereabouts until a few days since, when his body was discovered on the coast near Rosas.

HEARTLESSNESS OF THIERS.—A practical joke has been played off upon M. Thiers, which has created a good deal of laughter here. M. Thiers, though now a great statesman, is by origin a scion of a family in very humble circumstances at Aix, in Provence. In his prosperity he is accused of having forgotten the existence of his poor relations; and although he has accumulated honours and riches in his own person, the members of his family remain in Provence as poor as they were five and twenty years ago. Among other relations he has a sister, whose husband died some years back, leaving her with a daughter in great poverty. This lady came a short time since to Paris, in the hope that M. Thiers would do something in her behalf, but he refused even to see her. She then applied to some representatives, who, finding no better means of relieving her, advised her to set up a *table d'hôte*, which would at the same time be convenient for many of the representatives, who would be glad to patronize her, and be the means of affording her a decent livelihood. The *table d'hôte* was accordingly organized, and succeeded. Things were in this state when some of the representatives, who had no great liking for M. Thiers, though they patronized his sister's eatables, got the following card printed and extensively circulated:—"Mme. L. Ripert, Sœur de M. A. Thiers, Ancien Président du Conseil des Ministres, &c. &c., organise une excellente table d'hôte méridionale à 3fr. par tête. Vin compris. Rue de la Ville-l'Évêque, No. 28.—Imp. Lany, Rue d'Anjou-Saint-Honoré, 6." Among others to whom this card was sent was M. Thiers himself, who, as might be expected, was far from being satisfied at the species of industry to which his sister had devoted herself. In a day or two afterwards, it was announced that the *table d'hôte* had ceased to exist, and it is said that Madame L. Ripert has since been appointed *directrice d'une Salle d'Asyle*, which, although a sufficiently humble post for the sister of an ex-Prime Minister, secures her a comfortable means of existence.

The duel pending between M. Pierre Buonaparte and M. de Rovigo, took place on Saturday morning with swords. The former having received several slight wounds, succeeded in disarming the latter. M. Buonaparte wished to continue the duel with pistols, but the seconds of M. de Rovigo refused to accede to the proposal. Another duel took place on Sunday, in a field near the railroad station at St. Germain, between M. Pierre Buonaparte and M. Adrien de la Valette, principal editor of the *Assemblée Nationale*. This meeting arose out of a letter by M. Pierre Buonaparte to M. de la Valette, on the subject of an article which had appeared in his journal, of which he was not the author, but of which he had assumed the responsibility. The terms of the letter being considered insulting, M. de la Valette demanded satisfaction of M. Buonaparte. After firing a shot each at twenty paces, the affair was declared terminated, and the parties left the ground. In consequence of these frequent duels arising out of debates in the Assembly, it is said the Attorney-General will demand authority to prosecute.

DR. LAYARD'S EXCAVATIONS AT NINEVEH.—Letters have been received from Dr. Layard, dated Mosul, October 15, at which place he arrived on the last day of September. Dr. Layard intended to recommence his excavations on the scene of his former labours, as soon as he should be able to assemble his Nestorian diggers from the mountains. At present the country is in a very unsettled state, and it is scarcely safe to venture out of the city gates. At the date of his letters he had about 60 workmen exploring the ruins; and many bas-reliefs, of which the store seems inexhaustible, were discovered. But all had suffered from the effects of fire, and they will scarcely bear removal. Of these accurate drawings will be made by Mr. Cooper, the artist attached to the expedition. Amongst the bas-reliefs most recently discovered by Dr. Layard is a representation of the removal of one of the gigantic bulls, showing that they were sometimes, if not always, moved to the palace after being carved. An immense number of men draw a sledge which runs upon rollers; impetus being given to it behind by an enormous lever worked by cords. A cast will be made of this very curious subject in the event of its being found impossible to remove it. It is probable that the fine pair of colossal lions still landing at Nimrud will be moved during the present expedition. Dr. Layard paid a second visit to the periodical festival of the Yezidis, or Devil worshippers, and was admitted to all their ceremonies. On this occasion he also saw the celebrated Melek Teou, the bronze bird, the existence of which has been a matter of speculation to travellers, and which he describes as a very curious relic. Of these and other matters we may, it is to be hoped, expect full particulars in a second series of "Nineveh and its Remains."—*Athenæum*.

M. Francisque Bouvet, member of the Peace Congress, has given notice of a motion in the Assembly for the reduction by one-half of the contingent of 80,000 men demanded by the Government for 1850.

At the meeting of the Buonapartist Club of the Beaux Arts on Saturday night, it was resolved that the object of the club is to assist in securing harmony between the National Assembly and the President of the Republic on the ground of the Constitution.

GARIBALDI arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th in a

Sardinian ship of war, placed at his disposal to convey him thither by his Government. On his landing, the captain presented Garibaldi in the name of King Victor Emmanuel with a sum of 10,000 francs (£400), which he refused. The Governor of Gibraltar having granted him only a few days to stop in the place, he applied for a passport to repair to Seville to the Spanish consul, who declined acceding to his demand until he received orders from his Government.

IRELAND.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.—The long-announced "National Conference" in Dublin was held yesterday week, at the Abbey-street Music Hall. The attendance is said to have been very numerous, but by no means distinguished; Mr. Feargus O'Connor and some English Chartists being the only strangers. Mr. O'Connor was indeed a deprecated guest. The committee of preparation wrote and requested that he would not attend or take part in the proceedings; meaning "nothing personally offensive in the request," but feeling that his presence, if approved of by the committee, would "seriously damage the new organization." Mr. O'Connor replied meekly, that he would attend, but take no part in the proceedings. Mr. Maurice Leyne, one of the state prisoners of last year, began with a speech which disclaimed and palliated nothing of what was done by him and others in the South of Ireland in 1848, but characterized those proceedings as a "brave enterprise" for national freedom, and proceeded with such phrases as this: "If there were any there who had shared in the divine delirium which sought to take vengeance on the oppressors of the country, and who snatched the chastising sword of the Almighty to inflict it, let him know that he who addressed them at that moment stood before them a defiant and exultant reprobate." Mr. Duffy was more mild and conciliatory. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. O'Connor seems to have been tacitly released from his promise: he rose, and proceeded to swear, "by God," that sooner than be an apple of discord he would sacrifice his very life; and to assure Lord Clarendon, that his spies, sent to that meeting on purpose, would not induce him by an indiscreet word to injure the cause of the Irish people. He advocated the principles of English Chartism, and the union of the two peoples of England and Ireland. Resolutions to form a National Alliance, to correct the abuses of the land system, to resist the endowment of any church, and to favour a full representative reform, passed unanimously. Two policemen were present in the galleries, and horse-patrols were seen riding in the street near the Music Hall, till the eve of its breaking up.

THE PRACTICAL INSTRUCTOR.—The Dublin Press devotes an article to commentary upon the "reported progress of the Practical Instructors in Agriculture," commissioned by Lord Clarendon last spring. The report of Mr. Quin on his proceedings in the Union of Fermoy presents gratifying proofs that there is still "some energy in Ireland not wasted in chimerical undertakings." Mr. Quin went in person through the lands of the husbandmen, pointed out their errors, and practically assisted them in carrying lessons of improvement into effect: he got sub-instructors appointed from among the farmers themselves; these, after profiting by instruction, are now the teachers of others, and the reporters of all matters of useful information to and from their special districts: thus Mr. Quin is "thrown into direct communication every week with all the tenants on such estates as sub-instructors have been placed over." The results of this machinery are seen in the adoption of improved implements, seeds, &c., improved courses of cultivation, and improved produce; and, consequently, in a marked improvement in the position of the population, both employers and employed. On one important question—the question whether spade tillage or plough tillage is the more profitable when large areas of cultivation are compared—he has obtained striking practical results:—"I have at length proved, to the satisfaction of those gentlemen who have complied with my suggestions, that the soil can be prepared for green crops in a superior manner, and to any depth, cheaper by the spade than by the plough."

Mr. CORRIE CONNELAN is announced to have resigned his office as Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant.

THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF IRELAND has been sitting in Dublin during the past week, the Earl of Enniskillen, Grand Master, in the chair. A select committee was appointed to draw up a statement of the negotiations and arrangements between the Irish Government and the Orangemen which took place in the summer of 1848, when an outbreak was threatened by Mr. W. S. O'Brien and his confederates. Addresses were adopted to Lord Roden and the Messrs. Beers. The *Evening Herald* says:—"We are happy to state that the most entire unanimity prevails at the meeting of the Grand Lodge. There is no longer a doubt that there will be a faithful report presented of those curious transactions in which the Government was engaged with the Orangemen of Dublin; but the details of these matters are so complicated and various that it demands much pains and thought to prepare a clear report of them." It is now semi-officially announced that the "report" which was to reveal such astounding facts connected with the Clarendonian policy of 1848 is to be published in the form of a pamphlet, and that its appearance may be expected in the course of a few days.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—The *Mercantile Advertiser* gives the following interesting

details:—"During the present week there has been a very considerable increase in the business of the Commission. The number of estates, regarding which petitions for sales have been lodged, up to Wednesday evening last, was 114; and the rentals of the properties upon which the Commissioners are called upon to adjudicate is little short of three millions sterling. In one case—that of the Portarlington estates—the mortgage held by the petitioner does not amount to £2,000, although the entire circumstances affecting the estates are little short of £700,000. Upwards of one hundred conditional orders for sales have already been pronounced, about twelve petitions being held over for further consideration. The next step is the absolute order for sale, and in some few cases peculiarly circumstanced, and where the service of notice required by the law was brief, such orders have been pronounced, but generally the time has not expired. However, in the next week several absolute orders will be issued."

MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER.—Thomas Davidson, a game-watcher for Sir James Graham in the wild district of Bewcastle, on the borders between Scotland and East Cumberland, has been murdered. Joseph Hogg, a poacher, had been fined on Davidson's evidence; Hogg's father is in gaol by the same means; and Joseph had been heard to threaten the watcher. One night, Davidson did not return home; search was made, and on the third day his body was found on the heights, about two miles from his house, with marks which showed that he had been murdered by strangulation. Joseph Hogg, John Nichol, and Andrew Turnbull, all poachers, were arrested on suspicion. It appeared at the inquest, that the men were near the fatal spot on the day of the murder. On the second day of the inquiry, Turnbull made a statement to the Superintendent of Police. The three "went out together poaching on the morning of the day of the murder, and they then agreed that if they met deceased they would kill him. After shooting the whole day, they were on their way home at night, when the deceased saw and chased them about a hundred yards. Joseph Hogg and John Nichol then turned round upon and seized the deceased, and strangled him; but he (Turnbull) ran away, and left the other two prisoners; and was thus unable to give further particulars. The last that he saw was Hogg and the deceased falling down together." Joseph Hogg had a scratch on his upper lip, and there was blood on the knee of his trousers. The inquest has been adjourned.

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—Accounts from Liverpool state that a serious accident occurred at the Britannia-bridge on Tuesday. Some supports gave way, and a cylinder was thrown out of place into the channel, killing one man and wounding several others in its descent.

HOOTON HALL, the baronial mansion of the Massey Stanleys, is doomed to suffer the fate of Stowe, and, with the heir-looms gathered and handed down in it by the long line of its masters, the heads of the elder branch of the Cheshire Stanleys, is about to be sold to the highest bidder at public auction. On the death of the late Baronet, the property passed to the present Baronet, Sir William Stanley Massey Stanley, subject to such obligations that sales of various portions have been effected from time to time. The mansion itself and its demesne have, however, been reserved; and though the proprietor has not resided there, the house has been kept open, and the ancestral dignity to some extent maintained. The sale of this remnant has, at last, been determined on; and Messrs. Churton, the auctioneers, have issued a huge illustrated volume of particulars. The sale commenced yesterday.

In a letter to the *Daily News*, Mr. Joseph Hume testifies his incredulous surprise at a statement "that the Council of the Society of Arts have already entered into a contract for the erection of a building or hall for the grand exhibition of the industry of nations, in 1851, at an expense of one hundred thousand pounds!" He believes that the Mansion-house Committee has never met, and presumes that the thing cannot have been done without the sanction of that committee.

THANKSGIVING-DAY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Sunday was appointed by the heads of the Roman Catholic Church as a day of thanksgiving for the removal of the cholera, and it was observed with much solemnity at the various metropolitan chapels. At Moorfields there were special services, which were attended by many of the leading members of the Church, and, high mass having been performed, the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Walsh. At St. George's Cathedral there were also services, and a sermon was preached on behalf of the widows and orphans' fund, by the Right Rev. Dr. N. Wiseman, Bishop of Melipotamus and Vicar Apostolic of the London District. The day was specially observed at Spanish-place Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields Chapel, Warwick-street Chapel, Chelsea, Virginia-street, Bermondsey, and other chapels of the metropolis and suburbs. Liberal collections were made in all cases on behalf of the fund.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE is now completed, and the ornamental decorations of the wing fronting St. James's park are entirely finished. There are three entrances to the quadrangle, which now comprises 4,000 square yards, the central being for the exclusive use of her Majesty. The internal decorations of the new wing, on which £14,000 will be expended, are rapidly proceeding, and already a portion is occupied.

DR. LANG ON EARL GREY'S COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

An indignant remonstrance has been presented to Earl Grey, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, of New South Wales, on his departure last week from England. The writer is well known as an eminent leader of the Scotch Presbyterians in the colony, and as an influential politician. His energy may be attested by the fact that he has now six times visited England from Australia, on the colony's service.

The remonstrance is dated, "On board the ship 'Clifton,' off Gravesend, 14th Nov., 1849," and contains the results of the writer's experience and observation of the first three years of his lordship's administration as the "Autocrat of all the Russias" of our colonial empire. Dr. Lang had, it appears, on his last visit to England, entertained the highest hopes from his lordship's accession to office. Admitting that he was "simple enough" in feeling such aspirations, he says he now "returns to Australia with the bitterest disappointment and the deepest disgust, cherishing precisely the same feelings as the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin did when he left England as a British subject for the last time." The objects of the visit just closed Dr. Lang states to be three, and speaks in strong terms of reprehension of the way in which he and his objects have been dealt with by the colonial officials.

"My principal object," says the Dr., "in coming to England, towards the close of the year 1846, was to give such an impulse to emigration to Australia as would direct to that country many families and individuals of virtuous character and industrious habits, who would not only contribute materially to develop its vast resources, but who would transmit the precious inheritance of our civil and religious liberties unimpaired to posterity. In this object I am happy to say that I have succeeded far beyond my own highest expectations, although I have experienced nothing from your lordship's office but incivility and obstruction.

"I had also in view to procure and to send forth to Australia a number of ministers of religion, to maintain and to extend our common Protestantism in the southern hemisphere. In this object I have also succeeded to a considerable extent, having already sent out, in great measure at my own risk and charges, from twelve to eighteen evangelical ministers, while I am carrying out with me in this vessel not fewer than twenty-four young men as candidates for the ministry, all of the highest character and the fairest promise. It occurred to me in making the necessary arrangements for such an enterprise, that as your lordship's subordinates of the emigration department were sending out Episcopalian ministers and Romish priests at the public expense, the same indulgence might be extended to such ministers as I have referred to. But I regret to state that my application to this effect was most ungraciously refused by your lordship's department.

"My third object was to direct a stream of British emigration of a superior character to the Moreton Bay district of New South Wales, with a view to the cultivation of cotton, and other tropical produce, by means of European free labour. And as Moreton Bay is in latitude 27½ south—a much lower latitude than any to which British emigration had previously been directed—and as my avowed object in originating that emigration was one of transcendent importance, not only to the British empire, but to the interests of humanity, I appeal to your lordship, whether it was not reasonable, in such an undertaking, to have anticipated the countenance and assistance of your lordship's department? I regret, however, to be obliged to acknowledge, that I have not received the slightest assistance from the Colonial Office. On the contrary, when I had succeeded, notwithstanding every petty annoyance that incapacity in office could suggest, in sending out the first ship-load, consisting of about 250 emigrants, of the character and description I have mentioned above, to that remote locality, instructions were actually forwarded to Australia from the Colonial Office to prevent the local government from affording to those emigrants any such assistance as was indispensably necessary for the carrying out of the great undertaking in which they were engaged—I mean the attempt to cultivate, by means of British free labour, in Australia, the peculiar productions of the West Indies and the slave states of North America. My lord, I will not trust myself to characterise such a proceeding, and will leave it to your lordship to do so.

"Notwithstanding these discouragements and obstructions, however, I have succeeded in despatching not fewer than three ships, containing near 600 emigrants, to Moreton Bay.

"In reviewing the intercourse I have thus had with your lordship's department for the last three years, I cannot but express the extreme regret, not unmingled with indignation, which I cannot but feel as a British colonist, when I reflect that I have myself experienced much more courtesy and attention, merely as a British traveller, from the President of the United States of America, in his marble palace at Washington, than I have done, as a representative of the people of New South Wales, from the paltriest underlings of your lordship's department."

In singular contrast with the great discouragement which emigration of a superior character to Moreton Bay has received from his Lordship's department, Dr. Lang places the officious encouragement and assistance afforded by that department from Colonial funds for Irish female emigration; and he expresses his opinion that "the real object of those parties at whose instance his Lordship was induced to sanction the measure in question was simply to supply Roman Catholic wives for the English and

Scotch Protestants of the humbler classes in Australia, and thereby to Romanize the Australian colonies through the artful and thoroughly jesuitical device of mixed marriages." The whole scheme he in fact condemns as the design of an artful female Jesuit, the able but concealed agent of the Roman priesthood in Australia, who has adroitly managed to attach his Lordship and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to her apron strings. Having next referred to his Lordship's conduct with regard to the Cape of Good Hope, and his determination to transform Moreton Bay once more into a penal settlement, he concludes his remonstrance in the following strong and admonitory terms:—

"For three years past your Lordship has been promising a constitution for the Australian colonies; but if that constitution should not be something very different from the miserable apology for a constitution which your Lordship's subaltern, Mr. Hawes, presented to the House of Commons during last session of Parliament, and subsequently withdrew, I will venture to predict that the colonist will endorse and return it with the well-known Post-office marks 'Too late,' and 'More to pay.' Very moderate concessions would have satisfied the colonists three years ago; but such concessions will not satisfy them now. To use a vulgar but expressive phrase, which I trust your Lordship will excuse, they will now 'go for the whole hog,' or for nothing at all.

"For the three years of gross misgovernment which your Lordship has permitted to subsist throughout the colonies—misgovernment which it was fully in your Lordship's power, and which it was your Lordship's first duty, in accordance with your own previous professions, to have rectified—your Lordship, in my humble opinion, deserves both dismissal and impeachment; and if the government of this great nation were only in such able and vigorous hands as the extreme urgency of the times demands, both of these measures of justice would be dealt out to your Lordship without fail and without hesitation.

"As far as regards the Australian colonies, your Lordship has for three years past been knocking at the gate of futurity for the President of the United States of Australia; be assured, my Lord, he is getting ready, and will shortly be out; and he will astonish the world with the manliness of his port and the dignity of his demeanour."

LAW AND POLICE.

GORHAM, CLERK, v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—In the Court of Appeals, on Tuesday week, Dr. Bayford, as counsel for the appellant, shortly moved the Surrogate to assign this appeal for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This was opposed by Dr. Addams, on behalf of the Bishop of Exeter, as a proceeding of unusual and undue expedition. All the preliminary steps (he said) had been taken on the first day of the term; but the Bishop was not prepared to expect such haste as this, and he was not ready. Dr. Bayford replied, that the motion now made was strictly in course; so much so, that it was not even open to the respondent to give any opposition to it. After some further discussion, Dr. Haggard, the presiding Surrogate, intimated that he had no discretion in the matter, and the motion must be granted, but it might be a part of the minute of Court, that the proctor for the Bishop of Exeter was not consenting. The object of the appellant was stated to be to secure a hearing of the appeal at the next sittings of the Judicial Committee, viz., in December next.

HIRING-OUT NEWSPAPERS.—In the City of London County Court, on Tuesday week, in the case of Hollingworth v. Harradine, Mr. Commissioner Bullock decided, that by the 23rd of George III. cap. 50, the letting out of newspapers is illegal, and that any debt incurred for the hire of such papers is not recoverable in any court of law; further, that any person so letting out newspapers is liable to a fine of £5 for every offence. Mr. P. Terry, a newspaper agent, contradicts the statement that it is illegal to let out newspapers for hire: the part of the act of 29 George III. that bears upon the point was repealed by cap. 76 of 6 and 7 William IV.

HUNGARIAN, POLISH, AND ITALIAN EXILES.—MEETING AT NEWCASTLE.—On Monday evening week, a public meeting was held at Newcastle, for the purpose of aiding the Hungarian, Polish, and Italian exiles, of thanking the Government for the support they had given to Turkey in refusing to give up the Hungarian refugees, and to urge upon the Ministry to call for the liberation of Kossuth and his companions. A penny was charged for admission to defray expenses, and long before the hour for commencing the business the seats were all filled, and subsequently hundreds had to stand. Sir John Fife occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. George Crawshaw, Lord Dudley Stuart, and others, when the proceedings having continued till past midnight, terminated.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council have received notice of two legacies—one of £500 for the hospital, by Mr. Lewis Morris Cuthbert, of Lyon-terrace, Maida-hill; the other for the college, £100, free of duty, by Mr. Wilkins, of Mackworth, Derbyshire.

POPULAR EDUCATION.—The first of a series of lectures on literary and scientific subjects was delivered in the British school-room, Esher-street, Kennington, on Tuesday evening last—subject, "The Signs of the Times—How to improve them"—by the Rev. W. Leask.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, left Windsor Castle, on Friday, for the Isle of Wight.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS DE NEMOURS have returned to Claremont to join the family circle of the Count and Countess de Neuilly, at Esher. The ex-King and Queen are in excellent health.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The long and lingering illness under which her Majesty has been labouring is producing the inevitable result; her strength is visibly declining. During the week the bulletins have been on the whole unfavourable. The following is that for Monday:—"The Priory, Nov. 26, 1849. The Queen Dowager passed an uncomfortable night, without much sleep, and her Majesty is not any better this morning. DAVID DAVIES, M.D." On Thursday, the Queen visited her.

THE GOVERNMENT has recently added thirteen gentlemen to the commission of the peace for Birmingham. Of this numerous list, nine of the new magistrates are Whig-Radicals, and four Conservative. In religion seven are Unitarians, and six members of the Established Church. No other church or sect is represented in this new batch.—*Morning Post*.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.—A Royal Commission, to consist of the following members, has been appointed to inquire into the live and dead meat markets of London:—Mr. G. Cornwall Lewis, M.P. (Chairman), Hon. Frederick Byng, Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P., Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Mr. William Miles, M.P., Professor Richard Owen, Mr. John Wood (Common Councilman of Aldersgate Without).

THE REV. DR. BOAZ.—The friends of the Rev. Dr. Boaz, and of Missions, will be glad to learn, that letters have been received from him at sea, stating that himself and Mrs. Boaz, with the passengers and ship's company, were all well. The date of these advices is October 16, at which time the "Queen" was in lat. 2 deg. 14 min. N., and long. 20 deg. 23 min., consequently, close upon the line. Dr. Boaz states, that he holds morning worship daily in the cuddy, and preaches twice each Sabbath, both passengers and crew evincing a ready disposition to attend. Since quitting the channel, the crew had been diminished by the loss of four hands, two of whom died of cholera, off Spithead; a third fell overboard, and was drowned; and the fourth fell down the main hatchway, and died of the injuries he sustained. With these affecting exceptions, no casualty had happened, and the vessel was proceeding with a fair wind.—*Patriot*.

NICARAAGUAN AFFAIRS.—We have heard, from good authority, that Lord Palmerston is determined to allow of no American interference in Nicaragua affairs, and that, at all events, British interests shall not be menaced either on the West Indies' side or the Pacific side of Nicaragua.—*United Service Gazette*.

A NEW COLLEGE AT OXFORD.—Intimation has been given by Mr. Justice Coleridge, Archdeacon Manning, and Archdeacon Wilberforce, that a sum of money has been placed in their hands to form the commencement of a fund for the foundation of a College in the University of Oxford, the object of which will be to increase the supply of well-educated clergy for the Church at home, and to render the advantage of Oxford more easily accessible to many men of small means who are preparing for other liberal professions. The sum already offered by twelve persons somewhat exceeds £3,000; but it is computed that as much as £30,000 will be requisite for the site, building, and endowment for fifty students; and should £50,000 be subscribed, the number of students might be proportionably increased. There will be no difficulty, it is said, in obtaining an eligible site for the new College.—*Globe*.

ACCIDENTS DURING THE FOG.—Throughout Friday and Saturday, the metropolis and environs was visited at intervals by a dense fog. Between eight and ten o'clock on Saturday, an alarming collision between two omnibuses took place in Oxford-street, by which two persons were seriously injured, in consequence of being thrown off the roof-seat. Mr. Lankister, of No. 71, Clarendon-grove, Brompton, sustained a concussion of the brain and severe spinal injury, and Mr. Carter, of the Old King John's Head, Alton Stores, 19, Grape-street, Paddington, a compound fracture of both legs. Between eight and nine on Friday morning, a man named Williams fell overboard from the brig "Two Friends," Blaney, master, lying in Bugaby's Hole; the denseness of the fog prevented effectual assistance, and the poor fellow was drowned. A great many accidents were attended to at the different hospitals.

A SINGULAR COTTON SPECULATION.—In the course of the last ten days, a speculation has been closed which is almost without parallel in the obstinacy and fatuity which it exhibits. A lot of cotton has been sold in our market, which was originally purchased during the speculative mania of 1825, and which has, consequently, been held for twenty-four years, the owner refusing to sell for less than its originally cost. The results are as follows:—The price in 1825 was, we believe, 1s. 9d. per lb.; the cost, with interest, warehousing, &c., 10s. 6d. The price realized was 7½d. The article, when sold, was of excellent quality, and in good condition. We believe that the neighbourhood of Manchester furnished the sensible speculator.—*Liverpool Standard*.

LITERATURE.

The Island of Cuba; its Resources, Progress, and Prospects, considered in relation principally to the Influence of its Prosperity on the Interests of the British West India Colonies. By R. R. MADDEN, M.R.I.A. London: Charles Gilpin.

THIS volume contains a mass of miscellaneous and powerful facts regarding the island of Cuba in particular, and of the West Indian Colonies in general. The object of the author is to show the relation in which slave colonies stand to the West India interests, and especially to develop their connexion with the island of Cuba, the headquarters of slavery and sin. He believes that without some stirring efforts to amend the position of our West India possessions, the cultivation of sugar in them must be speedily abandoned. Whilst he regards free-trade principles as having been pushed to an inordinate extent, he yet considers the re-imposition of differential duties to be now a thing altogether impossible. He maintains that the West India colonies are suffering, not more from want of labour, than from want of capital; a want which was not relieved by the award of the twenty millions in 1834, inasmuch as that compensation passed chiefly into the hands of mortgagees, and was not devoted to the increase of free labour, whilst Cuba and Brazil, taking advantage of the crisis, greatly increased their means of production, and became powerful rivals in the sugar market. So far, however, from attributing this ruin to recent measures, the author clearly shows that the embarrassment was one of long standing, dating back even so far as the year 1804. The author advocates a well-considered system of emigration, and suggests the employment of labourers from "the Kroo coast, the Canaries, Madeira, and the Azores, to enable our West India proprietors to carry on sugar cultivation for a few years longer, while slavery and the slave-trade exist in Cuba and the Brazils." The nature of slavery itself, however, forbids, in his opinion, the continuance of things as they are for any prolonged period; and it is, therefore, of the utmost importance that we endeavour to place our colonies in the most favourable position possible.

The United States have, during some years, looked with a longing eye upon Cuba. "Cuba," says the *New York Sun*, "by geographical position, necessity, and right, belongs to the United States; it may and must be ours." Though no direct measures may as yet have been taken, there can be no doubt that there exists a disposition to take advantage of any movement which may lead to such a result. Indeed, it is evident that without such a measure, the existence of slavery in that island must be already doomed. America alone can hold slavery unchecked in safety. How long that damning sin will continue to triumph, even under its sanction, is one of the great problems of our age.

Though some of the opinions advocated by Dr. Madden are not precisely coincident with those maintained in this journal, we can very conscientiously commend his book to the anti-slavery reader. It throws light on many questions of great moment which are imperfectly understood.

The state of Cuban education is miserable in the extreme. Out of 119,000 children of both sexes, according to the census of 1827, there are calculated to be 104,000 in ignorance of the very elements of instruction. Public worship is extensively neglected. The most open concubinage is widely practised. The clergy are powerless, and dare not contradict the practices of the people. The law which regulates slavery, is, in many respects, mild and forbearing; but justice is openly bought and sold. Dr. Madden states, that all which he had ever heard or seen of the rigour of slavery elsewhere was there transcended. Details of great enormity are given to support this strong assertion. We must refer our reader to the volume itself for abundant illustrations—some of which make our system to shudder, and our blood to turn cold.

The Child's Guide to Duty and Devotion. By a Lady. London: A. Hall and Co.

THE substance of this work is derived from an American publication bearing the same title, which the writer has adapted to the customs and manners of this country, and sent forth with considerable alterations and additions. It will greatly aid mothers in their important work of instructing their younger children.

A Voice to the Churches: on the present Condition of those who have been Pupils in our Sunday Schools. By J. MORISON, D.D., LL.D. London: W. F. Ramsay, Brompton-row.

MANY very valuable suggestions and admonitions are contained within the narrow compass of this little book. The points insisted on are the following: 1. To secure the hearty co-operation of our Sunday-school teachers. 2. Sunday-school anniversaries ought to be conducted with a view to the benefit of former pupils. 3. Special com-

mittees might be formed to aid in looking after former pupils. 4. Retired pupils of Sunday-schools may do much to promote the plans here recommended.

Lessons for Infant Classes: with an Introduction on Infant Class-teaching. By a Teacher of Infants. London: Green.

THIS appears to us a truly valuable collection of addresses for the benefit of infant schools and young children. Its mode of address is very simple; its lessons at once enchain and important. It well deserves recommendation and circulation.

Jacob's Well. By the Rev. G. A. ROGERS, M.A., Vicar of Leominster, and Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Viscount Lifford. Religious Tract Society.

THE charming simplicity of this volume is truly captivating. The meaning is as transparent as the daylight; and though the thought is not profound, it breathes an instinct of holiness around it which is equally likely to attract and to edify.

Barnabas; or, The Christianly Good Man. Three Discourses by J. BROWN, D.D., Senior Minister of the United Presbyterian Congregation, Broughton-place, Edinburgh. A. Fullerton and Co.

AN admirable set of sermons, clear, forcible, practical.

A Biographical Sketch of Emanuel Swedenborg: with an Account of his Works. By ELIHU RICH. London: E. Rich, Hatton-garden.

IT is not our province to utter an opinion regarding the religious opinions of Swedenborg. Certain, however, it is that the interest of the public in his sentiments is not decreasing. This work supplies what many who sympathize with such opinions, and many who do not, are desirous to obtain. A very full epitome of Swedenborg's writings is appended to the volume.

The Tragedies of Sophocles: in English Prose. The Oxford Translation. New Edition. London: H. G. Bohn.

THE editor of this volume, one of Mr. Bohn's most valuable series, is Theodore Alois Buckley, of Christ Church, Oxford. He has here reprinted the standard Oxford version with such alterations as may accommodate it to the text of Dindorf. Each play is preceded by arguments illustrating its subject and a short introduction. This beautiful little volume is adapted to introduce Sophocles to those who have not made his acquaintance, and who will greatly prefer a literal translation to the transpositions and forced words which must be had recourse to by rendering into blank verse. It will also be of the greatest aid to those who desire to promote their own self-improvement. Many a classical scholar, too, will find advantages in possessing his author's meaning in a more familiar tongue.

A Biblical Atlas: with a brief Geographical Introduction, and a complete Scriptural Gazetteer. By the Author of "The People's Dictionary of the Bible."

IN days of Bible-classes and scriptural instruction, such as these, a portable and compendious volume like this, merits attention and approval. The maps are excellent; the Gazetteer at once full and concise; and the introductory remarks perspicuous and intelligent.

The Apostles: containing their history to the end of their Lives, with Brief Notices of their Writings. London: Religious Tract Society.

A LITTLE volume, abundantly illustrated, and above the ordinary average of similar publications.

History of Great Britain and Ireland, with an Account of the present State and Resources of the United Kingdom and its Colonies. By H. WHITE, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and PH. D. HEIDELBERG, Author of "Elements of Universal History." With a Map of Great Britain and Ireland. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

THIS work is such as the young may delight to read, and cannot peruse without much benefit. We hope that the days have passed in which a knowledge of history is considered a mere superfluous part of juvenile education, and that classical studies will be no more exaggerated into such an exclusive prominence, as to thrust out the important facts which constitute the most necessary education, and the most graceful accomplishment. We do not say that this volume leaves us nothing to desire. We could earnestly wish books intended for the benefit of the young, presented a more correct view of certain phases of English history. But, as things go, this is one of the best productions of the day, and, with some exceptions, we do not hesitate to give it our warm commendation.

INCENDIARISM IN DERBYSHIRE.—During the last fortnight there have been some half-dozen incendiary fires in the neighbourhood of Putbury and Hatton. Haystacks, sheds, and other outbuildings, have been set on fire, and in some cases considerable damage has been done.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHILDHOOD.—I lost my mother when I was only a few days old; and my father married again in my infancy so wisely and so happily, that I knew not but his second wife was my own mother, till I learned it years after at a boarding-school. The name of this amiable step-mother (continues his biographer, whom we cannot cite too often), was Elizabeth Horne, a Quakeress also, daughter of a merchant, who, with his house in London, and his villa at Tottenham, was an object of Bernard Barton's earliest regard and latest recollection. Some of my first recollections (Barton wrote fifty years after) are looking out of his parlour windows at Bankside, on the busy Thames, with its ever-changing scene, and the dome of St. Paul's rising out of the smoke on the other side of the river. But my most delightful recollections of boyhood are connected with the fine old country house, in a green lane diverging from the high road, which runs through Tottenham. I would give seven years of life as it now is, for a week of that which I then led. It was a large old house, with an iron palisade and a pair of iron gates in front, and a huge stone eagle on each pier. Leading up the steps by which you went up to the hall door, was a wide gravel walk, bordered, in summer-time, by huge tubs, in which were orange and lemon trees, and in the centre of the grass-plot stood a tub yet huger, holding an enormous aloe. The hall itself, to my fancy, then lofty and wide as a cathedral would seem now, was a famous place for battledoor and shuttlecock; and behind was a garden, equal to that of old Alcibiades himself. My favourite walk was one of turf, by a long straight pond, bordered with lime-trees. But the whole demesne was the fairy ground of my childhood, and its presiding genius was grandpapa. He must have been a handsome man in his youth, for I remember him at nearly eighty a very fine-looking one, even in the decay of mind and body. In the morning a velvet cap, by dinner a flaxen wig, and features always expressive of benignity and placid cheerfulness. When he walked out into the garden, his cocked hat and amber-headed cane completed his costume. To the recollection of this delightful personage I am, I think, indebted for many soothing and pleasant associations with old age.—*Life and Letters of Bernard Barton.*

SOUTHEY'S EARLIEST EFFORT AT PROSE.—Sometimes, when Williams was in good humour, he suspended the usual business of the school and exercised the boys in some uncommon manner. For example, he would bid them all take their slates, and write as he should dictate. This was to try their spelling; and I remember he once began with this sentence:—"As I walked out to take the air, I met a man with red hair, who was heir to a good estate, and was carrying a hare in his hand." Another time he called upon all of a certain standing to write a letter, and upon any subject that he pleased. You will, perhaps, wonder to hear that no task ever perplexed me so woefully as this. I had never in my life written a letter, except a formal one at Corston before the holidays, every word of which was at the master's dictation, and which used to begin, "Honoured Parents." Some of the boys produced compositions of this stamp; others, who were a little older and more ambitious, wrote in a tradesmanlike style, soliciting orders, or acknowledging them, or sending in an account. For my part, I actually cried for perplexity and vexation. Had I been a blockhead this would have provoked Williams; but he always looked upon me with a favourable eye, and, expressing surprise rather than anger, he endeavoured both to encourage and shame me to the attempt. To work I fell, at last, and presently presented him with a description of Stonehenge, in the form of a letter, which completely filled the slate. I had laid hands, not long before, upon the Salisbury Guide, and Stonehenge had appeared to me one of the greatest wonders in the world. The old man was exceedingly surprised, and not less delighted; and I well remember how much his astonishment surprised me, and how much I was gratified by his praise. I was not conscious of having done anything odd or extraordinary, but the boys made me so; and to the sort of envy which it excited among them I was indebted for a wholesome mortification.—*Southey's Life and Correspondence.*

THE AGE OF CHEAP CONVEYANCES.—Few things in modern times have been such influential agencies as the omnibus. Their history is one of more dignity than shows on the surface. Those social conveniences have revolutionized all the chief capitals of Europe. Invented in 1827, they ruined the elder branch of the Bourbons in 1830. The accidental upset of an omnibus suggested the first idea of a barricade, and for a long time constituted an essential part of the structure which changed the whole science of revolutions. The overturn of the carriage was converted to the overturn of the monarchy. Since that time the omnibus, as we have said, has made the tour of Europe. Among ourselves it is a peaceful and health-giving instrument. By its help all the world is able to live out of town. Barristers, merchants, artists, and men of letters, who formerly crowded the narrow courts and passages of Fleet-street and Cheapside, live now, by its permission, in snug suburban cottages in Norwood, Hampstead, Putney, or Blackheath. The Johnsons and Goldsmiths of the last age met in close courts and stifling taverns for want of the omnibus. It is not very many years since a single coach ran from Hampstead to London once a day—the charge eighteen-pence! A man may now ride from Charing-cross to any part of the suburbs of London, at any minute, for a sixth of the money.

This change in the distribution of the inhabitants has tended greatly to raise the value of property in the suburbs, and to diminish the rate of mortality in London. Wherever a good and cheap service of omnibus is established, rents along the road go up. As a consequence which might be expected, owners of cottages are beginning to see the wisdom of themselves setting up such services where they do not already exist. Civilization has had its triumphs of many kinds—has built pyramids and armadas, temples and tunnels; but it has seldom achieved anything for the comfort and physical benefit of mankind to surpass the class of results which have been derived from the halfpenny steam-boat and the penny omnibus.—*Athenæum*.

OLD ROTHSCHILD.—THE PAINS OF AVARICE.—It was not an unvaried sunshine with this gentleman. There were periods when his gigantic capital seemed likely to be scattered to the four quarters of the globe. He had also other sources of apprehension. Threats of murder were not unfrequent. On one occasion he was waited on by a stranger, who informed him that a plot had been formed to take his life; that the loans which he had made Austria, and his connexion with Governments adverse to the liberties of Europe, had marked him for assassination; and that the mode by which he was to lose his life was arranged. But though Rothschild smiled outwardly at this and similar threats, they said who knew him best, that his mind was often troubled by these remembrances, and that they haunted him at moments when he would willingly have forgotten them. Occasionally his fears took a ludicrous form. Two tall, moustachioed men were once shown into his counting-house. Mr. Rothschild bowed; the visitors bowed; and their hands wandered first in one pocket and then in another. To the anxious eye of the millionaire, they assumed the form of persons searching for deadly weapons. No time seemed allowed for thought; a ledger, without a moment's warning, was hurled at the intruders; and in a paroxysm of fear, he called for assistance to drive out two customers, who were only feeling in their pockets for letters of introduction. There is no doubt that he dreaded assassination greatly. "You must be a happy man, Mr. Rothschild," said a gentleman who was sharing the hospitality of his splendid home, as he glanced at the superb appointments of the mansion, "Happy—me happy!" was the reply. "What! happy; when, just as you are going to dine, you have a letter placed in your hand, saying, 'If you do not send me £500, I will blow your brains out!' Happy!—me happy!" And the fact that he frequently slept with loaded pistols by his side, is an indirect evidence of a constant excitement on the subject.—*Characters of the Stock Exchange*.

HEALTH.—A FEW WORDS OF COMMON SENSE.—Take, for example, a young girl bred delicately in town, shut up in a nursery in her childhood—in a boarding-school through her youth—never accustomed to either air or exercise, two things that the law of God makes essential to health. She marries; her strength is inadequate to the demands upon it. Her beauty fades early. She languishes through the hard offices of giving birth to children, suckling, and watching over them, and dies early; and her acquaintances lamentingly exclaim, "What a strange providence, that a mother should be taken in the midst of life from her children!" Was it Providence? No! Providence has assigned her three score years and ten—a term long enough to rear her children, and see her children's children; but she did not obey the laws on which life depends, and, of course, she lost it. A father, too, is cut off in the midst of his days. He is a useful and distinguished citizen, and eminent in his profession. A general buzz rises on every side of "What a striking providence!" The man has been in the habit of studying half the night, of passing his days in his office and in the courts, of eating luxurious dinners, and drinking various wines. He has every day violated the laws on which health depends. Did Providence cut him off? The evil rarely ends here. The diseases of the father are often transmitted; and a feeble mother rarely leaves behind her vigorous children. It has been customary in some cities, for young ladies to walk in thin shoes and delicate stockings in mid-winter. A healthy blooming young girl, thus dressed in violation of heaven's laws, pays the penalty; a checked circulation, cold, fever, and death. "What a sad providence!" exclaims her friends. Was it Providence, or her own folly? A beautiful young bride goes, night after night, to parties made in honour of her marriage. She has a slightly sore throat, perhaps, and the weather is inclement; but she must wear her neck and arms bare; for who ever saw a bride with a close evening dress; she is seized with inflammation of the lungs, and dies before her bridal days are over. "What a providence!" exclaims the world, "cut off in the midst of happiness and hope!" Alas! did she not cut the thread of life herself? A girl in the country, exposed to our changeable climate, gets a new bonnet, instead of getting a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should the girl sit down tranquilly with the idea that Providence has sent the rheumatism upon her, or should she charge it on her vanity, and avoid the folly in future? Look, my own friends, at the mass of diseases that are incurred by intemperance in eating, or drinking, or in study, or in business; by neglect of exercise, cleanliness, pure air; by indiscreet dressing, tight lacing, &c.; and all is quietly imputed to Providence. Is there not impiety as well as ignorance in this? Were the physical laws strictly observed from generation to generation, there would be an end to the frightful diseases that cut short life, and of long maladies

that make life a torment or a trial. It is the opinion of those who best understand the physical system, that this wonderful machine, the body, this "goodly temple," would gradually decay, and men would die, as a few now do die, as if falling to sleep.—*Mrs. Sedgwick*.

GLEANINGS.

The burning of the dead, instead of the burial, is advocated in the *Builder*, by "Le Feu;" and, certainly, to inurn the ashes of the departed is more graceful and more wholesome than to give their bodies to the worms.

The Queen is extremely systematic, and makes a point of superintending personally all the arrangements for the comfort and improvement of her children, reading all the books which are provided for their use, and acquainting herself with the characters of those who have charge of them.—*Gateshead Observer*.

A wheelwright, at Upwell, professes to have invented a machine, a combination of wheels, requiring no power to drive it, and which will work unceasingly until worn out.—*Liverpool Albion*.

Instead of land being thrown out of cultivation by free trade, we learn from the *Morning Herald*, a protectionist, that the farmers have this year "sown a greater breadth of land than ever," under "the pressure of the times," which compels them "to secure as large an amount of produce as possible."

A legal correspondent of the *Times* cites judicial decisions to show that the payment of dividends out of capital by railway directors, unless the fact be expressly stated, renders the parties liable to prosecution for fraud and conspiracy.

It is said that the discovery has been made in Lincoln that gutta percha can be used for large printing letters, and that impressions can be obtained nearly as clear as the impressions from metal types.

The *Cork Reporter* says that "fifty or sixty of the Maynooth students are to be expelled, in consequence of their connexion with secret societies."

An American wight, Fowlhouse, has applied to his state legislature for permission to change his name to Chickencoop. There is no accounting for tastes.

The total amount collected in the various dioceses of the United States, in aid of the fund for the Pope, is upwards of 25,000 dollars. The collection will not probably go much beyond 30,000 dollars.

It is said that the directors of the Bank of England, alarmed at the prospect of large importations of gold from abroad, have resolved to apply to Parliament in the coming session for a repeal of the act which renders it obligatory on them to buy all the gold that may be offered to them at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce.

The French paper, *La Presse*, states that an American, visiting Paris, remarked with astonishment Louis Napoleon proceeding in his carriage along the boulevards, preceded and followed by a strong escort of dragoons. After gazing some moments at the military cavalcade, "Ah!" he exclaimed, "if our President were seen travelling in that style, we should know pretty certainly he was going to prison!"

A curious accident occurred to the electro-telegraphic line between Berlin and Stettin the other day. The communication having been found to be interrupted, search was made for the cause, when a mouse's nest, with a little brood, was discovered in the gutta percha tube, and it appeared that the little animal had contrived to gnaw through or disturb the wires.

A Free Church minister in Glasgow, one Sunday morning, gave out as the morning lesson, the fourth section of the 119th Psalm; and while his congregation were looking out the "portion" in their Bibles, the Doctor took out his mull, and, seizing a lusty pinch with finger and thumb, regaled his nose with the snuff. He then began the lesson: "My soul cleaveth unto the dust!" The titter that ran round the church, and the confusion of the poor priest, showed that both the congregation and he felt the Psalmist's "pinch."

We recorded, some time ago, a shipment of colossal Broughams to the United States; and we now see that five hundred Shakespeares have been sent to Brother Jonathan from Liverpool. These imports have led some of our brethren into ingenious disquisitions upon transatlantic taste; but the fact is that the Republic taxes the importation of lead, and admits works of art free; so leaden Broughams and Shakespeares are imported, and consigned to the melting pot!

It may interest some of your readers to learn that the metropolitan commissioner of the *Morning Chronicle*, on "Labour and the Poor," whose articles have caused such an influx of subscriptions to the office of that journal, is Mr. Henry Mayhew, the author of a celebrated treatise on education, "What to Teach, and How to Teach It," and the originator and original editor of *Punch*. The commissioner on the same subject for the rural districts, is, I believe, Mr. Alexander Mackay; and for the manufacturing districts, Mr. Angus B. Reach.—*Correspondent of Manchester Examiner*.

Among the most recent news of Mdle. Jenny Lind's motions, are tidings from Frankfort, where she assured those who had speech with her, of her determination not to return to England at present—but mentioned professional journeys to America or to Russia as possible.

NEWSPAPERS.—An invention of a novel character has been made in Paris. By a simple yet ingenious mechanism the folding of newspapers, which has hitherto been performed by the hand, is now effected by a peculiar machine. With the assistance of one person to attend it, this machine will fold 2,000 newspapers an hour.—*Brussels Herald*.

"We, the Jews," remarks the *Jewish Chronicle*, "have more reason for congratulation and thanksgiving than any other religious sect of her Majesty's subjects; not for the cessation of the cholera, but for its not having made any ravages amongst us. We believe we are justified in stating that there have not five cases of malignant cholera occurred in the Jewish community during the recent visitation."

TO EXTINGUISH A FIRE IN A CHIMNEY.—So many serious fires have been caused by chimneys catching fire, and not being quickly extinguished, that the following method of doing this should be made generally known. Throw some powdered brimstone on the fire in the grate, or ignite some on the hob, and then put a board or something in the front of the fire-place, to prevent the fumes descending into the room. The vapour of the brimstone ascending the chimney will then effectually extinguish the soot on fire.—*From the Family Friend*.

"It is rumoured," says the *Dover Telegraph*, "that early in the spring an election for Canterbury may be anticipated, Lord Albert Denison being about to retire in favour of his lordship's nephew, the eldest son of the Marquis Conyngham." This really reads like an intention of a very cool transfer.

Mr. J. Russell Lowell maintains, in the *New York Anti-Slavery Standard*, that public opinion in England is largely Norman:—"No sooner has the British merchant acquired a fortune than he sets about contriving how he shall save his children from the contamination of the paternal caste. He gets his sons into the Church, the army, or the bar. Some kind of a living upon others they must have, something that approaches the Norman standard of respectability, honourable plunder."

It is said that Government has intimated to the Governor of Canada that no coercive measures will be adopted to prevent an annexation of the United States, if the popular will be decidedly expressed in favour of that measure.

MEETING ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—On Thursday evening, a public meeting, numerously attended, was held in the lecture-room, Nelson street, to consider the subject of "hanging by law." Mr. James Gilmore having been called to the chair, introduced the subject of the meeting. Mr. Thomas Pringle then moved, and Mr. Cooper seconded, a resolution to the effect that the gallows, as a moral example or a preventive of crime, is inefficient and useless. The resolution was put and carried unanimously and enthusiastically. Mr. Joseph Cowan, jun., moved, and Mr. Richardson seconded a resolution, that all moral means be taken to abolish the punishment of death, which was also carried with great unanimity.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P.—Our readers will hear with pleasure that arrangements are in progress for Mr. Cobden to visit his constituents in the West Riding, within a short time. He is expected to attend a great meeting at Leeds, of which the period is as yet uncertain, as no reply has yet been received from Mr. Cobden as to the time when it will suit his convenience to attend.—*Leeds Mercury*.

FEUDALISM SHOWING ITS HORNS.—The freeholders of Brassington, in the county of Derby, have just been reminded by the lord of the manor, that their freedom is but partial, and that they are really the vassals of his feudal lordship. The town bailiff has lately paid a visit to forty-nine of these freeholders, and demanded 4d. each of them, as a fine for not attending a court leet of the said lord. When asked for his authority, he showed a missile, of which the following is a copy:—

MANOR OF BRASSINGTON, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

To J. Charlton, bailiff of the said manor.

You are hereby required and commanded to levy, by distress of the goods and chattels of the several persons hereunder named, the sum of fourpence each, for not attending to do suit and service at a court leet and great baron of William Eaton Mousley, Esq., lord of the said manor, held in and for the said manor, on the 17th day of October, and you are to answer for the same when thereunto required.

Now the fact is, many of the said freeholders never heard anything of the said court leet until the fine for non-attendance was thus politely demanded; and some of them, in the simplicity or common-sense of their natures, thought that, being freeholders, they had nothing whatever to do with his aforesaid lordship. The bailiff told them, that had they attended the public-house where his lordship sits in state, and answered to their names when required, they would have had nothing to pay, or had their attendance been inconvenient to them, 1d. given to the said lord, or his clerk, would have sufficed. Surely such transactions are illegal, or they ought to be.—*From a Correspondent*.

ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.—An accident, fortunately unattended by serious consequences, occurred on Monday morning, to the eight o'clock up train from Liverpool. While stopping at the entrance of the Walton tunnel, it was run into by a luggage train also from Liverpool, with such force as to smash the first-class carriages. Fortunately, beyond receiving some severe cuts, the passengers in the train escaped suffering any serious injuries. During the whole of the morning a dense fog prevailed over the town and neighbourhood, which may, in some measure, account for the accident.

[Advertisement.]—**GALVANISM.**—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London."

NEW RAILWAY BILLS.—Notices of application to Parliament in the ensuing session have been given for sixty new Railway Bills.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 21, at 12, Myddelton-square, Mrs. RICHARD MULLEN, of a son.
Nov. 22, the wife of the Rev. A. JONES, minister of Buckland Chapel, Portsea, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 21, at Garnet-hill, Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. Black, of Rarony, JOHN BLACKIE, jun., Esq., publisher, to AGNES, eldest daughter of the late W. GOURLIE, Esq.
Nov. 22, at Wycliffe Chapel, by the Rev. A. Reed, D.D., ROSA, eldest daughter of the late Capt. D. GILMOUR, R.N., to Mr. W. E. ARUNDELL, of Coborn-street, Bow.
Nov. 24, at the Baptist Chapel, Bishop's Stortford, by the Rev. B. Hodgkins, Mr. JAMES THOMSON, tailor, to Miss ELIZA HANCHERL, both of Bishop's Stortford.

DEATHS.

Nov. 20, at the advanced age of 82, R. O'CALLAGHAN NEWENHAM, Esq., of Dundanor Castle, county Cork, a distinguished patron of the fine arts.
Nov. 21, of apoplexy, Sir CHARLES FORBES, Bart.
Nov. 22, at Rushmere, near Ipswich, Mr. JAMES RANSOME, a member of the Society of Friends. As the senior partner of the celebrated firm whose agricultural implements have ploughed the surface of many lands (says the *Suffolk Chronicle*), nothing need now be said: but as a man, living amongst us for so many years, his departure cannot be permitted without a passing tribute to his praise. As a master, a parent, a friend—or, indeed, in any other capacity of social life—we will not say he was unequalled, but he could not be excelled. The town is under great obligations to him for the enterprising spirit he at all times manifested, and which was invariably attended with success.
Nov. 23, aged 24, the Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON FARRAR. He was a promising young minister, lately appointed to an important station in the New Forest. He died at Romsey, at the house of a Christian friend, Captain Bailey, R.N. Matthew x. 40-42.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Funds have further improved since our last, and have steadily retained the confidence of the public. At present they offer almost the only available and inviting opening for surplus cash, and the feeling entertained by the present possessors of these securities is very sanguine. So confident, indeed, are many, that large bets have lately been offered in favour of Consols touching par before the lapse of many months, and a rapid improvement of 2 or 3 per cent. is looked upon with certainty. Many money purchases have been made since our last, and among others, one by Mr. George Hudson, M.P., to the amount of £55,000 in Consols. A City contemporary naively asks, "How many of the thousands whom he has been partly instrumental in impoverishing could do the same?" The Unfunded Debt has not ruled so high, but Bank and India Stocks have become very firm.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	95 1/2
Cons. for Act.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	92 3/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/4
New 3 1/2 per Ct.						
Annuities	94 3/4	93 1/4	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2	95
India Stock	258	261 60	259 61			
Bank Stock		199 1/2	198 3/4	199 1/2		199
Exchq. Bills	50 pm	49 pm	50 pm	50 pm	48 pm	48 pm
India Bonds	82 pm	82 pm	85 pm	84 pm	84 pm	84 pm
Long Annuity	8 7-16	8 7-16	8 7-16	8 7-16	8 7-16	8 7-16

Foreign Securities have been firm, but comparatively dull. The transactions have been very unimportant, and the only change which we can note is a decline in Mexican Bonds to 26 1/2.

The Share Market has slightly improved, but not to that extent which was anticipated from the buoyancy which has been characteristic of the Funds. We can only explain this by the fact of the want of confidence in the management of the companies. The last week's traffic is not quite so favourable to some of the larger lines; the North Western, Great Western, and York and North Midland being less, though the Brighton and South Eastern have improved.

A meeting of the Governors of the Bank of England was held on Thursday last, and the rate of discount on best bills reduced to a minimum of 2 1/2 per cent.

In our advertising columns to-day will be observed a condensed prospectus of the London Mutual Life and Guarantee Society, an assurance company lately established, uniting the principles of guarantee for fidelity and life assurance in one establishment. The projectors of the society, we are informed, are "a body of practical, business men," whose object in establishing it is to avoid the evils which are incident to proprietary offices, and to afford perfect security to the assured. The distinguishing principles of the society are worthy the attention of the public, and the list of directors and trustees is such as to secure every confidence.

Early in the past week flatness was the characteristic of the Produce Markets, but since Thursday the tone has been stronger. An interesting sale has been held by Messrs. Richard Gibbs and Co., brokers to the Assam Company, of nearly 1,000 packages grown on the estates of the latter, being the last portion of the picking of 1848; and it will afford satisfaction to all who watch with interest the grand but difficult and rather tardily developed experiments of cultivating the leaf in our own possessions, to learn that the prices obtained were all 3d. to 4d. per lb. above those of the previous auction. Sugar and coffee, spices and

provisions, cotton and metals, have all ruled rather cheaper; but tallow, spirits, rice, oils, and cochineal have been firmer. Sales of colonial wool will again be brought forward next week. There is very little chance of foreign hops being brought in here at present prices, although further accounts received by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, from New York, state that there had been some 800 bales of hops of the growth of 1849 exported, a part to England and a part to Germany. This had created considerable firmness in the American hop market, and the article was held on the 6th inst. one cent per lb. higher than on the sailing of the Canada. The first arrival of teas this season took place last week by the Mary Sparks, and John Bibby, both of which discharged in the St. Katharine's Docks. The number of packages was about 25,000.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	95 1/2	Brazil	86 1/2
Do. Account	95 1/2	Equador	3 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced	94 1/2	Dutch 2 1/2 per cent.	5 1/2
3 1/2 New	95	French 5 per cent.	88 1/2
Long Annuities	84	Granada	15 1/2
Bank Stock	200	Mexican 5 per cent. new	27 1/2
India Stock	—	Portuguese	34 1/2
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	109 1/2
June	48 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	17 1/2
India Bonds	84 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	37 1/2
		Ditto Passive	38 1/2

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Nov. 23.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 33, for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th day of Nov., 1849.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 39,209,395	Government Debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	£ 2,981,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£ 14,932,218
		Silver Bullion	£ 277,077
	£ 39,209,395		£ 29,209,395

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities	£
Reserve	£ 3,162,595	(including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 14,322,087
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	£ 7,348,920	Other Securities	£ 9,730,592
Other Deposits	£ 9,912,504	Notes	£ 11,037,655
Seven-day and other Bills	£ 1,031,710	Gold and Silver Coin	£ 828,395
	£ 35,908,729		£ 35,908,729

Dated the 22nd day of Nov., 1849.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier

BANKRUPTS.

ROBINS, GEORGE JOHN, Ilford, Essex, victualler, December 1, January 5: solicitors, Messrs. Fry and Loxley, Chesham.
ROWLES, ISAAC, Abingdon, Berkshire, innkeeper, December 1, January 5: solicitors, Mr. Franklin, Abingdon; and Messrs. Ford and Lloyd, Bloomsbury-square.
WEST, ELIZABETH and ALFRED HARRY, Strand, tailors, December 7, January 5: solicitor, Mr. Wilson, Farnival's-inn.
SEARCH, HENRY, Rotherhithe, Surrey, carpenter, December 7, January 5: solicitor, Mr. Rogers, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

PUGH, CHARLES EDWARD, late of Cross-street, Islington, and East-lane, Old Kent-road, licensed retailer of beer, December 7, January 5: solicitors, Messrs. Piercey and Hawkes, Three Crown-square, Southwark.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, and RUST, WALTER EDWARD, Strand, book-sellers, December 4, January 14: solicitors, Messrs. Houghton, Mayhew, and Jameson, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

MARSHALL, THOMAS, Hatfield-street, Christchurch, Surrey, licensed victualler, December 1, 27: solicitors, Messrs. Davis and Poole, Blackfriars-road.

CHISHOLM, JOHN and WILLIAM, Dorking, Surrey, and Ludgate-hill, wholesale perfumers, December 5, January 4: solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Gurney, Nicholas-lane.

COLLINS, THOMAS PETER, Bristol, tailor, December 7, January 4: solicitor, Mr. Ambury, Bristol.

SMITH, RICHARD, Droitwich, Worcestershire, corn dealer, December 8, January 5: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and James, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

NEWHAVEN, STEWART, near Trinity, spirit dealer, November 30, January 4.

DIVIDENDS.

R. S. Roach, Cateaton-street, cap manufacturer, first div. of 9s. 2d.; on Wednesday, November 28, and three following Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Basinghall-street—J. Davies, Dudley-port, Staffordshire, iron merchant, first div. of 4d.; on any Friday before December 25, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—W. Hall, Kingston, Herefordshire, miller, first div. of 2s. 9d.; on any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—J. J. Moody, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton doubler, first div. of 6d.; on Tuesday, November 27, and every following Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—J. Lewtas, Manchester, cabinetmaker, first div. of 4s. 1d.; on Tuesday, November 27, and every following Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—S. Dodd, Manchester, fustian manufacturer, first div. of 14s.; November 27, and every following Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—J. Shore, Rochdale, Lancashire, flannel manufacturer, second div. of 4 1/2d., and 5s. 4 1/2d. on new profits; December 11, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—R. Smithies, Turner-fold, Lancashire, timber dealer, first div. of 7 1/2d.; December 4, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—C. L. Swainson and J. Birchwood, Manchester, manufacturers, first div. of 8s.; December 4, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—C. Dearlove, Knarborough, Yorkshire, grocer, second div. of 3 1/2d., and on subsequent profits 1s. 3 1/2d.; on or after November 26, at Mr. Young's, Leeds—A. Whitaker, Hulme, Lancashire, licensed victualler, final div. of 6 1/2d.; December 4, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—T. Bamford, Little-town, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, first div. of 4s. 3 1/2d.; December 4, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—H. H. Spurway, Tiverton, Devonshire, brewer, div. of 6s. 8d.; on any Tuesday or Friday after the 26th inst., at Mr. Herniman's, Exeter.

Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—Independent Chapel, Fordham, Cambridgeshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

HARWOOD, JOHN DALE, Liverpool, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

BROGDEN, JOHN, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler.

BANKRUPTS.

ADDINGTON, JAMES, London-road, Southwark, oilman, December 4, January 17: solicitor, Mr. Wheelock, Chancery-lane, London.

BASOW, THOMAS, Buckingham, bootmaker, December 11, January 15: solicitor, Mr. Risley, Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh-square.

BRIDGES, HENRY, Oxford-street, cabinet maker, December 4, January 14: solicitor, Mr. Wright, New-inn.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, Norland-square, Notting-hill, merchant, December 1, January 19: solicitor, Mr. Fearnhead, Clifford's-inn, London.

GIBB, William, sen., Liverpool, commission agent, December 10 and 31: solicitor, Mr. Tyrer, Liverpool.

GOULD, ROBERT HOWE, Strand, ice merchant, December 4, January 24: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

HAYLOCK, CHARLES, March, Isle of Ely, joiner, December 5, January 8: solicitors, Mr. Raw, Farnival's-inn, Holborn; and Mr. Orton, March.

INMAN, RICHARD, Manchester, ale-dealer, December 13, January 3: solicitor, Mr. Slater, Manchester.

RUST, ELIZABETH, Good Easter, Essex, brickmaker, December 11, January 17: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

PATTENDEN, NOAH, Oxford, woollendrapier, December 4, January 17: solicitors, Messrs. Jenkinson, Sweeting; and Mr. Jenkinson, Lombard-street.

WOOLFREY, ADOLPHUS, Poole, auctioneer, December 7, January 8: solicitors, Messrs. Skillbeck and Hall, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Aldridge, Poole.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BAYNE AND HENDERSON, Overton-mills, near Greenock, paperrakers, December 1 and 29.

HOUSTON, J. M., Paisley, merchant, December 3 and 31.

HUNTER AND DOW, Kelvinhaugh and Glasgow, shipbuilders, December 14.

M'KIE, D., Calside, near Whithorn, farmer, December 4 and 23.

DIVIDENDS.

R. Ryder, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, first div. of 4d.; Friday, November 30, or any subsequent Friday, at Mr. Carrick's, Hull—J. Dove, Darlington, tanner, second and final div. of 2 1/2d. (in addition to 1s. 6d. previously declared); Saturday, December 1, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 26.

The show of samples of English Wheat this morning was small, but all but the best qualities sold slowly at 1s. per qr. reduction upon last Monday's prices. Of foreign the arrival was large, and the sale in retail at barely last week's quotations. Flour dull. English Barley was fully 1s. per qr. cheaper, but foreign grinding and distilling, notwithstanding the large arrival, sold pretty readily, with change in value. Beans dull, but Peas unaltered. Of foreign Oats we have to report a large arrival; though moderate of home growth. Good samples of old Corn maintained last Monday's quotations; but new were slow sale and 6d. to 1s. per qr. cheaper. Rye without inquiry. Linseed Cakes quite as dear.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Wheat—	
Essex, Suffolk, and		Dantzic	44 to 50
Kent, Red (new)	38 to 44	Anhalt and Marks	36 .. 43
Ditto White	40 .. 50	Ditto White	40 .. 44
Line, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian red	38 .. 42
Yorksh. Red	35 .. 39	Rostock	42 .. 48
Northumberland and		Danish, Holstein,	
Scotch, White	33 .. 37	and Friesland	30 .. 35
Ditto Red	34 .. 37	Petersburgh, Arch-	
Devon, and Somerset,		angel and Riga	32 .. 34
Ditto White	— .. —	Polish Odessa	32 .. 38
Rye	21 .. 26	Marianopolis & Ber-	
Barley	24 .. 32	dianski	32 .. 35
Scotch	23 .. 25	Taganrog	33 .. 34
Angus	— .. —	Brabant and French	33 .. 38
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Ditto White	38 .. 42
Pale	52 .. 55	Salonica	30 .. 33
Peas, Grey, New	26 .. 28	Egyptian	23 .. 26
Maple	28 .. 30	Rye	20 .. 22
White	24 .. 26	Barley—	
Boilers (new)	28 .. 31	Wismar & Rostock	18 .. 22
Beans, Large (new)	24 .. 26	Danish	18 .. 23
Ticks	25 .. 28	Saai	20 .. 24
Harrow	27 .. 30	East Friesland	15 .. 17
Pigeon	30 .. 32	Egyptian	14 .. 15
Oats—		Danube	14 .. 15
Line & York feed	15 .. 20	Peas, White	25 .. 27
Do. Poland & Pot.	19 .. 23	New Boilers	28 .. 30
Berwick & Scotch	17 .. 21	Beans, Horse	24 .. 30
Scotch feed	17 .. 22	Pigeon	30 .. 32
Irish feed and black	15 .. 20	Egyptian	23 .. 24
Ditto Potato	17 .. 23	Oats—	
Linseed, sowing	50 .. 52	Groningen, Danish,	
Rapeseed, Essex, new	— .. —	Bremen, & Fries-	
£27 to £30 per last		land, feed and blk.	11 .. 16
Caraway Seed, Essex, new	— .. —	Do. thick and brew	15 .. 22
26s. to 30s. per cwt.		Riga, Petersburg,	
Rape Cake, £4 to £10s. per ton		Archangel, and	
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 10s.		Swedish	14 .. 16
per 1,000		Flour—	
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		U. S., per 195 lbs.	21 .. 23
Ship	28 .. 30	Hamburg	20 .. 22
Town	38 .. 40	Dantzic and Stettin	20 .. 23
		French, per 280 lbs.	32 .. 35

WEEKLY AVERAGES FOR NOV. 17.

Wheat	40s. 6d.
Barley	28 3
Oats	16 11
Rye	23 7
Beans	29 7
Peas	30 7

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat	41s. 1d.
Barley	28 4
Oats	17 1
Rye	23 7
Beans	29 4
Peas	30 2

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr. Flour, 1 1/4d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 26.

The supply of foreign Stock on offer here this morning was seasonably good as to number, but of very middling quality. From our grazing districts a full average supply of Beasts came fresh to hand to-day, and there was a decided improvement in quality. The attendance of both town and country buyers was tolerably good; nevertheless, as the dead markets were fairly supplied, the Beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at, in most instances, a decline in the quotations of Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs. The highest figure realized for the best Scots was 4s. per 8lbs. There was a slight increase in the number of Sheep, the general quality of which was tolerably good. Prime old Downs, which were scarce, moved off steadily, at full rates of currency, viz., from 4s. to 4s. 2d. per 8lbs. All other breeds of Sheep sold slowly, at Friday's decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was small, commanded a steady sale, at fully last week's prices. There was a slight improvement in the demand for Pigs, at full currencies.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday....	906	7,950	230
Monday..	4,229	25,759	106
			290

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef.....	2s. 8 1/2d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal.....	3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3 0 .. 4 2	Pork.....	3 6 .. 4 2



NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 26.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Int. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.		
Middling do 2 8 .. 2 10	Mid. ditto .. 3 0 .. 3 4		
Prime large 3 0 .. 3 2	Prime ditto 3 6 .. 3 10		
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6	Veal .. 3 4 .. 4 0		
Large Pork 3 4 .. 3 8	Small Pork .. 3 10 .. 4 4		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 8,850 firkins Butter, and 2,210 bales of Bacon; and from foreign ports 6,450 casks of Butter, and 510 boxes and bales of Bacon. The Butter market generally remains dull, and the transactions passing of little moment; the finer descriptions are rather more inquired for, also low priced. Holders are very firm. The Bacon market also rules dull, and we cannot yet notice an improvement in the demand. Prices have declined about 2s. per cwt. Stocks and deliveries for the week ending Nov. 24:—

BUTTER.		BACON.	
Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Delivery.
1847.... 15,610	13,330	1,750	1,040
1848.... 68,400	11,650	1,930	1,200
1849.... 67,710	10,000	1,710	1,390

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 26.—Our trade generally is in a state of extreme dullness; nothing is inquired for except fine new-made Butter, which is now very scantily supplied to us. Prices of all stale Butter is drooping. Dorset, fine weekly, 92s. to 94s. per cwt.; do. stale and middling, 60s. to 80s.; Devon, new, 80s. to 84s.; Fresh, 8s. to 12s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Cloverseed has lately excited some little attention, but without leading to business, and quotations must still be considered nominal. An attempt was made this morning, without success, to establish an advance on Canaryseed; business closing slow at about former terms. Mustardseed moved off tardily; and in other articles there was very little doing.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Cloverseed, red 35s. to 40s.; fine, 45s. to 50s.; white, 34s. to 42s. Cow Grass [nominal].....s. to —. Linseed (per qr.).....sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s. Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each).....£9 0s. to £10 0s. Trefoil (per cwt.).....14s. to 18s. Rapeseed, new (per last).....£28 to £29 Ditto Cake (per ton).....£4 5s. to £4 10s. Mustard (per bush) white.....6s. to 9s.; brown, 8s. to 11s. Coriander (per cwt.).....16s. to 25s. Canary (per quarter) new.....78s. to 88s. Turnip, white (per bush).....s. to —; do. Swedish, —s. to —s. Tares, Winter, per bush.....4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. Caraway (per cwt.).....28s. to 29s.; new, 30s. to 32s. Rye Grass (per qr.).....s. to —.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.).....30s. to 40s. Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.).....24s. to 42s. Linseed (per qr.).....Baltic 38s. to 44s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s. Linseed Cake (per ton).....£6 to £8 0s. Rape Cake (per ton).....£4 5s. to £4 10s.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Nov. 26.—The arrivals the past week have been considerable; particularly from the continent, which exceeds three thousand tons; all potatoes have sold heavily the last week with the exception of choice Yorkshire Regents. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 90s. to 100s. per ton; Wisbech do., 60s. to 70s.; Scotch do., 60s. to 70s.; Do. Cups, 30s. to 60s.; French Whites, 60s. to 70s.; Rhenish do., 50s. to 65s.; Belgian do., 50s. to 65s.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, Nov. 24.—Hot-house Grapes continue to be plentiful. Pine-apples are hardly sufficient for the demand. Filberts and Walnuts are abundant. Chestnuts plentiful. Oranges and Lemons more abundant. Pomegranates may still be obtained at 4d. each. Among Vegetables, Turnips are good and plentiful. Carrots the same. Cauliflowers less plentiful. Potatoes have not altered since our last account. Lettuces and other salad are sufficient for the demand. Mushrooms fetch from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per pot. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Gardenias, Bignonia Venusta, Tropaeolums, Chrysanthemums, Fuchsias, Primulas, Camellias, Cinerarias, and Roses.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 19.—Our market continues in a very inactive state, and the demand is limited to the wants of consumption. We note no alteration in prices.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Nov. 26.—The Wool sales which commence next Thursday will be larger than was expected. The further arrivals last week included 221 bales from Germany, 100 from Italy, 1,179 from Portland Bay, and a few bales from Mogadore, &c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—Scotch.—There is no improvement to note in the demand for laid Highland Wool; white is also dull. For the best Cheviot and crossed Wool there is a fair demand at our quotations.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	7 6	to 8 3
White Highland do.	9 6	to 10 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.....	9 0	to 11 0
Do. do., washed	10 0	to 12 9
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.....	10 0	to 13 6
Do. do., washed	14 0	to 18 6
White Cheviot do. do.	20 0	to 22 0
Import for the week.....	808	bags.
Previously this year	16,017	bags.

Foreign.—There were offered by public sale here on the 23rd inst. about 400 bales Adelaide Wool; the attendance good for the quantity, and prices fully up to late London sales. About 300 bales of East India were also offered; the greater part sold at about late rates.

Imports for the week.....	147	bales.
Previously this year	48,484	bales.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Nov. 26.—Although the delivery last week was confined to 2,894 casks, holders, to-day, are very firm; and, in some instances, prices are 3d. per cwt. higher than on Monday last, P.Y.C. on the spot being quoted at 37s. 6d. per cwt. For forward delivery we have offers at 36s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. to 37s. 3d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8lbs. The shipping season at St. Petersburg may now be considered at an end. The total quantity loaded off up to the 13th inst. was 118,369 casks, against 129,504 do. in 1848, 131,864 in 1847, 113,223 in 1846, and 113,008 in 1845. There are now about 14,000 casks on their way to London.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 31,052	Casks. 17,910	Casks. 16,310	Casks. 31,703	Casks. 43,231
Price of Y. C. ...	42s. 0d.	43s. 0d.	45s. 0d.	45s. 0d.	37s. 6d.
Delivery last week	2,666	2,101	3,010	2,356	2,894
Do. from 1st June	31,532	43,391	46,204	69,880	41,341
Arrived last week	3,340	2,350	1,272	347	5,084
Do. from 1st June	66,582	50,682	54,413	75,032	62,099
Price of Town ...	45s. 0d.	52s. 6d.	49s. 0d.	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb. 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb. 1½d. to 1½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb. 1½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb. 2½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb. 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb. 3s. to 3d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb. 3½d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Shearlings, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d.

OILS.—Linseed, per cwt., 28s. 3d. to —s.; Rapeseed, English refined, 44s. 0d. to —s.; brown, 38s. 0d.; Gallipoli, per tun, £44 to £—; Spanish, £44; Sperm £32, bagged £32; South Sea, £33 10s. to £—; Seal, pale, £39 10s. to £—0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £39 0s. to £30; Cocoa nut per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £30.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Nov. 26.

Hettons, 18s.; Adelades, 17s. 6d.; Braddyll, 17s. 6d.; Kelloe, 17s.; Wylam, 15s. 6d. 36 fresh arrivals; 74 left from last week. —Total, 110. Factors succeeded in getting an advance of 6d. on last day.

METALS, LONDON, Nov. 23.

ENGLISH IRON. a		FOREIGN STEEL. c	
per ton.	£ s. d.	per ton.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London	£5 15—6 0 0	Swedish keg £14 10—14 15 0	
Nail rods	£6 15 0—7 0 0	Ditto faggot	£15—16 0 0
Hoops	£7 15—0 0 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d	
Sheets, singles	8 10 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts	per lb. 0 0 94
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	£4 15—5 0 0	Tough cake, per ton ..	84 0 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 10—3 15 0		Tile	83 0 0
Do. Anthracite	3 15 0	Old copper, e, per lb. ..	0 0 84
Pig, in Wales £3 15—4 0 0		FOREIGN COPPER. f	
Do. do. forge, £2 15—3 0 0		South American, in bond	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	£2 3s. 6d.—2 4 0	ENGLISH LEAD. g.	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 15 0	Pig	£15 15—16 0 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	Sheet	16 15 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	£2 13—2 15 0	Red lead	17 10 0
Do. in Wales	£3 5—4 0 0	White ditto	17 10 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	6 10 0	Patent shot	19 15 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	£2 10—2 15 0	FOREIGN LEAD. h	
Rails	£4—5 0 0	Spanish, in bond £14 10—15 5 0	
Chairs	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. i	
FOREIGN IRON. b		Block, per cwt.	3 13 0
Swedish	£11—11 10 0	Bar	3 14 0
CCND	0 0 0	Refined	3 19 0
PSI	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k	
Gourieff	0 0 0	Banca, in bond	3 12 0
Archangel	0 0 0	Straits	£3 6—3 7 0

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, six months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

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GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.

No. II.

MR. HALSE, the Medical Galvanist, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, respectfully invites Invalids and the public generally, to peruse the following

[Continued from last week.]

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WESLEY'S WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICITY.

"Desideratum," p. 66.—"It seems the electric fire in cases of this and many other kinds, dilates the minute vessels and capillary passages, as well as separates the clogging particles of the stagnating fluids. By accelerating, likewise, the motion of the blood, it removes many obstructions."

70.—Mr. L.:—"I can't deny but I was much astonished at seeing such mighty things performed by electricity. But, after having considered the nature of electric ether . . . I was led to conclude that all those surprising effects were no more than the necessary consequences of so powerful an agent, when thus determined and directed. And the helping us in our bodily infirmities was one great end (probably the great end) it was ordained to serve."

"It were greatly to be wished that the gentlemen of the faculty would strictly examine the nature, properties, and effects of this sovereign remedy."

"It is highly probable a timely use of this means might prevent, before they were thoroughly formed, and frequently even then removes some of the most painful and dangerous distempers, cancers and scrofulous tumors in particular, though they will yield to no other medicine yet discovered. It is certain, nothing is so likely, by accelerating the contained fluids, to dilate and open the passages, as well as divide the coagulated particles of the blood, so that the circulation may be again performed. And it is a doubt, whether it would not be of more use, even in mortification, than either the bark or any other medicine. Before I conclude, I would beg one thing (if it be not too great a favour) from the gentlemen of the faculty. . . . It is, that none of them would condemn, they know not what; that they would hear the cause before they pass sentence. . . . that they would not pronounce against electricity while they know little or nothing about it. Let every candid man take a little pains. Let him, for two or three weeks, try it himself in the above-named disorders; and then his own senses will show him whether it be a mere plaything, or the noblest medicine yet known in the world."

WESLEY'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, Vol. III., Page 174.—"From a thousand experiments it appears that there is a fluid far more subtle than air, which is everywhere diffused through all space, which surrounds the earth, and pervades every part of it. . . ."

" . . . This is subtle and active enough, not only to be, under the Great Cause, the secondary cause of motion, but to produce and sustain life throughout all nature, as well in animals as in vegetables."

Page 192.—"And may it not be doubted whether this be not the only elastic body in the universe? whether it be not the original spring which communicates elasticity to all other elastic bodies?"

Page 194.—"Electricity quickens almost all sorts of motion. It accelerates the motion of the human blood. The blood that flows from the vein of one electrified, glister, separates into small drops, and spouts out further than otherwise it would do."

"It exceedingly hastens the vegetation of plants. Myrtle-trees which were electrified, budded much sooner than others of the same kind and bigness in the same green-house; and seeds, electrified daily, have shot up and grown more in three or four days, than others of the same kind, and alike in all other circumstances, have done in eleven or twelve days."

"It cures abundance of diseases, even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind, many of them in a moment by a single touch,—most in a few days; so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man."

Page 195.—"Electricity will probably soon be considered as the great vivifying principle of nature, by which she carries on most of her operations. It is a fifth element, distinct from, and of a superior nature to the other four, which only compose the corporeal parts of matter; but this subtle and active fluid is a kind of soil that pervades and quickens every particle of it. When an equal quantity of this is diffused through the air, and over the face of the earth, everything continues calm and quiet,—but if, by any accident, one part of matter has acquired a greater quantity than another, the most dreadful consequences often ensue before the equilibrium can be restored. Nature seems to fall into convulsions, and many of her works are destroyed. All the great phenomena are produced,—thunder, lightning, earthquake, and whirlwinds,—for there is now little doubt that all these frequently depend on the sole cause. And again, if we look down from the sublime of Nature to its minutiae, we shall still find the same power acting, though, perhaps, in less legible characters,—for as the knowledge of its operations is still in its infancy, they are generally misunderstood, or ascribed to some other cause. But, doubtless, in process of time, these will be properly investigated, when men will wonder how much they have been in the dark. It will then possibly be found, that what we call sensibility of nerves, and many of those diseases known only by name, are owing to the body's being possessed of too large or too small a quantity of this subtle and active fluid,—that very fluid, perhaps, that is the vehicle of all our feelings, and which has been so long searched for in vain in the nerves."

"We all know that in damp and hazy weather, where it seems to be blunted and absorbed by the humidity, where its activity is lost, and little or none of it can be collected, our spirits are more languid and our sensibility less acute. And in the South wind, at Naples, where the air seems totally deprived of it, the whole system is unstrung, and the nerves seem to lose both their tension and elasticity, till the North or West wind awakens the activity of this animating power, that soon restores the tone and enlivens all nature, which seemed to droop and languish during its absence."

Page 197.—"It is not at all improbable that many of our invalids, particularly the hypochondriac, owe their disagreeable feelings to their bodies being possessed of too small a quantity of this fire, for we find that a diminution of it in the air seldom fails to increase their uneasy sensations."

Persons who are desirous of being acquainted more fully with Mr. Wesley's remarks on Electricity as the great vivifying principle of nature, are respectfully solicited to procure his works on the subject.

Invalids may be supplied with Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism" free, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.

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THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for DECEMBER

CONTENTS:

1. The Hon. Baptist W. Noel and his Assaults.
2. Stowell's Congregational Lecture.
3. The Catholic History of England.
4. The German Reformation.
5. The Chronicles and Characters of the Stock Exchange.
6. Nietzsche's Christian Doctrine—English Version and Perversion.
7. Shirley. By the Author of "Jane Eyre."
8. Trial by Jury.
9. Improvement of Ireland—Society of Friends.

&c. &c. &c.

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